INSURANCE.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1911.

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

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VOL XVI NO 203 · BOMBAY TUESDAY AUGUST 14 1928 · ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Calling at Malta every alternate week,

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
192			
		All	
18 Aug.	Maloja x ..	vessels	20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,953
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..	will	16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,946
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..	now	16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	sail	11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..	direct	10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..	from	11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..	Bombay	10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind. ..		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..	without	16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..	transhipment	10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..	at	20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	Aden.	16,619
7 „	Naldera * ..		16,088

All sailin s are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st anuary.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928.		
23rd Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
7th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929.		
21st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
16th Aug.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th „	†Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
3 th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th „	Macedonia .	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929.		
3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	6 Aug.	16 Aug.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@22 „
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16 Aug.	30 „
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@5 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 „
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	15 Sept.	28 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	23 Aug.	10 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	6 Sept.	23 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 „	7 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 „	25 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

'Phone No. 20279, 23738,

Telegrams: "YUSEN".

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	10th Aug.	23rd Aug.
Honolulu Maru ..	23rd „	4th Sept.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Sept.	21st „
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	2nd Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd „

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
15th Aug.	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
15th „	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
17th „	Vita ..	Busreh via Karachi
29th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office :—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. **Issued and Subscribed Capital**..50 Lacs.

Reserve Fund:—Rs. 20,50,000/- **Paid up Capital**:—Rs. 31,17,419

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Banking Business of every kind transacted.

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S. DATTA, Manager.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

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WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY,

PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,

875, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.

Telephone—21079.

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An all-India Monthly Magazine devoted to the discussion of all topics of interest. It publishes every month an array of original and striking contributions on affairs and men by competent writers and specialists. Its chief attraction is in the variety and copiousness of its contents, by which it appeals to all classes of readers.

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☞ A large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches, and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subs. of "Indian Review."

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For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

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THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits · (estimated at Rs. 3,000)

payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, . : : BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 Compared with others, Its Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely the LOWEST RATES.

INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

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Address.....

Register No.....

Date of pane .....Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Twenty Words

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Terms:—CASH with order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ASSISTANT SURGEON of long experience or retired from Government service. None below age forty need apply. Pay Rs. 100/- rising to Rs. 150/- p.m. with free quarters. Good field for private practice which will be allowed when not on duty. Apply with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Morvi State.

A 30929

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.

A. R30817

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Railway Fare PAID. Apply for Prospectus and Forms enclosing 2 annas stamps. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI

A R1071

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—INQUIRIES from Cotton Mills, Dye-Works, Soap Factories, Tanneries, and other Industrial Houses for all their requirements:— Paper of all kinds and Strawboards Heavy Chemicals and Sizing Materials, Leather Goods for Textile Purposes, Metals and Hardwares: DIRECT SUPPLIES FROM MANUFACTURERS ABROAD on usual Indent Terms and at prices C. I. F. any Indian Port. Apply to THE ACME INDO-FOREIGN AGENCY P. O. Box No. 974 Bombay.

N R1103

LOANS.

5000/—Rupees Cash Loan without interest for ten years, to be granted on 31st October 1928. Enlistment till 30th September. For particulars and result of 31st July 1928, enclose Two Annas Stamps. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.

R R1102

MATRIMONIAL.

A RESPECTABLE BENGALI of 30, holding a responsible Government position in Bombay and of good means and repute wishes to communicate with a decent looking Lady of about 18 of any nationality with a view to matrimony. Flappers need not apply. Apply P. F., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

M R1105

WANTED—A SUITABLE MATCH for an Afghan girl of 16, belonging to a very respectable family of frontier, beautiful and well accomplished in Engish, French, Music, etc. No caste restrictions. only those in Imperial service on equal or higher status with full particulars need apply Box 2174 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

M R1099

BOOKS.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK."
EDITED BY PROFESSOR OZA of Junagad "with the thoroughness of a dictionary," to quote "The Occult Review" of London, which added in conclusion: "It was a pleasure to read a humorous master-piece with the prodigality of guidance afforded by Professor Oza," to whom Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard University wrote: "I hope you will let me express my admiration for the patient scholarship shown in your annotations. You have collected an extraordinarily rich mass of critical commentary and I found the notes and comment extremely suggestive." Sent V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0 by the AUTHOR at Junagad to customers all the world over.

L 30723A

SECONDHAND BOOKS—We purchase Second Hand Books on Literature, Art, Industry, Sciences, History, Drama, etc. Good price for valuable Books: Apply Hasanali Gangji, Second Hand Book Stall, No. 35, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

L 30925

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—A Secondhand FOLDING MACHINE in full working order. Width required to take 52" wide cloth. Apply with full particulars, stating year, make and the lowest price. (Apply Box No. 2175) Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

N 30934

EDUCATIONAL.

THE DAR-UL-ULOOM, MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL, Panchgani, RE-OPENS after the Vacation on 15-8-28, the 1st Batch leaving on 14th and the 2nd Batch on 15th August by the last Passenger Train. Parents desirous to send their sons are requested to communicate to Mr. H. A. Lalljee, M.L.C., HONORARY SECRETARY, Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay, without delay as the accommodation is very limited.

M 30927

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

10 old issue shares of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. in the name of T. B. LAH, No. 70676 to 70685 have been LOST or MISLAID. Any person claiming the same are required to intimate their claim to Messrs. BURN AND CO., Hongkong House, Calcutta.

R1107

NOTICE.

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDER-GRADUATE, knowing Kanarese with previous knowledge of Municipal works, for the post of Secretary, Byadgi Municipality, on Rs. 70—5—125. Applicants should submit their applications to the undersigned, with testimonials before the 31st August, 1928. Preference will be given to the experienced.

M. C. SHETTAR,
President, Byadgi Municipality.
Byadgi,

Dated 1st August, 1928.

30589

SPECIAL TRAINING IN LEPROSY AT CALCUTTA

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified Medical Practitioners for three vacancies for two courses of special training in the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy under Dr. E. Muir, at the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta, to be held in November and December, 1928. The duration of each course is a fortnight. Travelling and halting allowances only according to their status will be paid to applicants, who should submit their applications before 31st August, 1928.

N. H. CHOKSY,
Honorary Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay Presidency Branch, The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. (Indian Council).
Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.
13th August, 1928.

30928

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 20th August, 1928, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business.

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1928, and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

N. M. MURRAY,
O. A. SMITH,
Managing Governors.

Bombay, 9th July, 1928.

30842

Messrs. K. K. & Co.
(East Street, Poona.)
Sole Agents
FOR SALE OF
"Bombay Chronicle"
(Daily and Sunday Edns.)
at
Poona City, Camp and Kirkee

Why Suffer? Use the world-renowned
Madan Manjari Pills
These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid, stop involuntary emissions and sustain energy. Price per box Re. 1.
Head Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar).
Branch:—303, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 388 of 1927.

PURSHORAM DAMODAR ASHUR ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SALUBAI GOVINDSWAMI NAIDU ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made the above suit and bearing dated the 28th day of November, 1927, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 10th day of September, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (standard time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Gowthan land or Ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and situate at Rasta Peth, Poona in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli, District Poona, containing by admeasurement 152 square yards or thereabouts and bearing house No. 300, Sanad No. 300/302, being on the south side of the road leading from Tabut Road and Bhatti Gate and bounded on the West by the property of Jagudli on the south by Kumbhargalli lane and on the North by the Road leading from Tabut Road to Bhatti gate.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 25/27/31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.

30897

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., guardian of Hemalata and others, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 21st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at Apollo Street, valuable household furniture, one "Chubb" safe on stand, mirror and panel door almyrahs, teakwood mirror, back zoondah cupboards, dressing tables, book and showcases, side-boards, marble top, round and square tables, drawing-room suites, reclining sofas, cushion chairs, carpets, brass and iron bed-steads, phonograph with records, K. O. K. Pathe Cinema machine, arm and without arm-chairs, teapoys, wall-mirrors, clock, pictures, one lot of large brass and copper utensils, wearing apparels etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

SAVE YOUR :: :: : **Income-Tax** by CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax And Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
Office:—M. P. Parin Building, Sydenham, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
THE KID BROTHER
If you haven't laughed a second in all your born days, you'll Howl when you see the Comedy King's latest Masterpiece.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 pm.
NIGHT LIFE OF NEW YORK
Featuring an all-Star Cast including—
DOROTHY GISH
ROD LA ROCQUE AND ERNEST TORRENCE.
Peppy Story of Metropolitan Jazz and Romance—woven around a Youth from the country, who had painted the old home town red, thrown into the vortex of the Mad whirl of Ceaseless Rounds of Pleasure!

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A ROLLICKING FARCE OF A WANDERING BRIDEGROOM
THREE WEEKS IN PARIS
featuring a strong Cast including
MATT MOORE
AND
DOROTHY DEVORE
IN GAY PAREE.
—When it was easy to forget even the whinsome charms of the newly married bride he had so recently left behind.

Mr. Ardeshir M. Irani
PRESENTS
The Newest and Best
IMPERIAL PRODUCTION
KAMALA KUMARI
OR
SABUR SHAH
Adapted from the
Evergreen folklore of the East
Featuring
Miss ERMILINE
Known as
INDIAN MARY PICKFORD
Directed by
B. P. MISRA, B.A.
It Commences at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
From—
Next **SATURDAY** the **18th** inst.

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Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavanguidi, Bangalore.
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Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.
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—NEW INDIA—
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

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Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — **Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery)** Etc., Etc.

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WONDERFUL GERMAN REMEDY.
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STOCKS AND SHARES.

FURTHER NEW LOW LEVELS

RECOVERY ON SHORT COVERING

Bombay, Aug. 13.

The share market opened to-day at about unchanged prices for Mill Shares and industrial scrips and the tone was rather steady. The first weakness was displayed by Tata Iron Shares in which extensive liquidation in conjunction with short selling resulted in a sharp decline Defds. after opening at Rs. 235|- collapsed to Rs. 212|8 when short covering arrested the decline and prices began to harden and closed steady at Rs. 227|8. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 66|8 and after declining to Rs. 63|8 closed steady at Rs. 66|8. This weakness had a sympathetic effect on Mill Shares which were quoted to a new low level when short covering saved the market from a further fall and prices registered some recovery. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 826|4 and after improving to Rs. 828|12 collapsed to Rs. 805|- but in the later trading improved and closed at Rs. 822|8. Fazal ex-Dividend opened at Rs. 803|12 and after declining to Rs. 785|- closed steady at Rs. 798|12. Pearls ex-D. opened at Rs. 511|4 and after declining to Rs. 505|- closed at Rs. 510|- Century opened at Rs. 365|- and after touching 353|12 closed at the opening level. Indian Cements were also hammered as prices after opening at Rs. 337|8 declined to Rs. 322|8. The close was steady at Rs. 335|- Tata Hydros declined to Rs. 1043|12 after opening at 1050|- but again recovered the lost ground. Alcocks opened at Rs. 325|- but were liquidated as low as 319|8 when rescued by profit taking and recovered to Rs. 327|8. Burma had the same tale and after declining to Rs. 747|8 closed at Rs. 758|12.

The recent decline in the values of Shares was mostly due to technical readjustment of the situation as despite serious conditions of textile and Iron industries prices were artificially maintained at an unduly high level. There is no end of the labour troubles as yet and recent decline was mostly due to nervous liquidation of longs, as sudden and sharp decline in prices of raw cotton is threatening very serious crisis. The values of several scrips mostly depend upon the situation of the cotton market and we believe present decline although has corrected the overbought situation in some scrips to a greater extent, there is no factor in existence calling for a sharp and sustained advance. To-day's covering movement has weakened the technical situation to some extent and we are afraid further declines are inevitable before we see any sustained rise. Higher prices in the imediate will attract renewed selling pressure and we prefer to await further developments.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS.

Paid up.		Bombay, Aug. 13 Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100	Ahmed. Advance	382 8 0
50	Apollo	6 0 0
500	Bombay Cotton	241 4 0
200	Bombay Dyeing	822 8 0
200	Fazulbhoy x.d.	798 12 0
250	Century	365 0 0
100	Colaba Land	127 8 0
500	Central India Pref.	483 12 0
100	Coorla	160 0 0
100	Crescent	136 4 0
250	Currim.	180 0 0
500	David	240 0 0
250	Dawn	565 0 0
200	Edward Sassoon	96 4 0
10	E. D. Sassoon	0 11 6
100	Elphinstone	13 0 0
50	Finlay	120 0 0
500	F. Petit	335 0 0
100	Globe	19 0 0
100	Gokak	122 8 0
100	Indian Bleaching	228 12 0
25	Central India	483 12 0
100	Indore Malwa x.d.	365 0 0
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37 8 0
50	Kasturchand	19 0 0
100	Khatau	90 0 0
100	Kohinoor	210 0 0
100	Laxmi Cotton	1715 0 0
100	Madhavrai Sed.	8 0 0
100	Madhowji	65 0 0
100	Manekji Petit	1500 0 0
100	Meyer Sassoon	70 0 0
100	Morarji	1675 0 0
200	New Great	240 0 0
100	New City	110 0 0
200	Pearls	510 0 0
250	Simplex	112 8 0
100	Sholapur	6625 0 0
50	Swan	123 12 0
250	Swadeshi	453 12 0
500	Tata Mill	47 8 0
500	Vishnu Cotton	2700 0 0

BANKS.

500	Imperial X.D.	1460 0 0
50	India X.D.	93 8 0
£5	Eastern	91 8 0
£12-1|2	National Bank	£52-1|2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ah. Prantej	932 8 0
100	Amritsar Patti	138 0 0
100	Cen. Prov. Rly. x.d.	103 0 0
100	Dhond Baramati	101 0 0
100	Guzerat Rly.	91 0 0
100	Hoshiarpur	97 8 0
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95 0 0
90	Mandhra Bhon	77 0 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97 0 0
100	Sialkote	102 0 0
100	Sindh Lt. Rly.	140 0 0
100	Upper Sindh	88 8 0
500	Tapti Valley	716 4 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	143 0 0
100	Andhra Valley	690 0 0
100	Alcock	327 8 0
125	B. Burma x.d.	758 12 0
125	B. Burma, No. 1 x.d.	277 8 0
10	Br. India Insurance	7 4 0
50	Tramway Pref.	70 0 0
250	Bombay Steam	270 0 0
50	Bombay Telephone x.d.	52 4 0
100	Bundi Cement	23 10 0
100	Indian Cement	335 0 0
100	United Cement	100 0 0
10	Central India Mining	13 0 0
£1	Eastern Chemical Ord.	4 8 0
sh. 2	do. do. Defd.	1 4 0
100	Katni Ordinary x.d.	247 8 0
100	Katni Deferred x.d.	877 8 0
25	New India Insur.	19 10 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	15 8 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Pref.	13 8 0
50	Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills	84 12 0
10	Shivrajpur	29 8 0
15	Scindia Steam	13 13 0
75	Tata Iron Deferred	227 8 0
990	Tata Iron Deferred	227 8 0
90	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	139 0 0
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	90 4 0
100	Tata Hydro	1050 0 0
100	Tata Oil	32 0 0
100	Tata Power Ord.	510 0 0
1000	Tata Power Pref.	917 8 0
	Tata Iron Ordy.	66 8 0

SECURITIES

London, Aug. 13.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 74|1.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93|8.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-4.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 85/8

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/4

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102|.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/1

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/15

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-12

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101.

Forward Rates.—16th Aug. sett.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 74|0|0

1945/55 Rs. 106/0/0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

3 Months discounts 4-9|32 per cent.

6 Months discounts 4-9/16 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.

Money Call 3 3/4 per cent.

One Month 2 per cent.

Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.

Six Months 3-1|2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

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Atlas of the World
Gazetteer
Synonyms & Antonyms
Dictionary of Events
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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Lower Liverpool Quotations—Scattered Covering—Favourable Weather forecast—Wall Street sellimb—futures 34 to 39 points Lower:—

New York August 11.

The New York futures market opened at a decline of 12 points on Lower Liverpool quotation but recovered 12 to 14 points on scattered covering. The weather forecast over the Eastern Belt was favourable and priced registered a decline of 34 to 39 points on Wall-Street Selling. Spot Cotton prices declined 40 points. to 18.90c.

The New Orleans futures market closed easy at a decline of 38 to 35 points. Spot Cotton prices were redered by 38 points to 18.72c.

Every day that passes with favourable weather adds to the crop and private reports indicate that the present outlook of the crop shows ample supplies of raw materiats for the season.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesergars New York friends Messrs. A Norden and Co. cable under date 11th Inst. as under:—

Outlook indicate ample supplies. Think that tendency lower."

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables from New York dated 11th inst:—

January Highest 18.87 (10.33-a.m.) lowest 18.50 (11-57 a.m.)

Rurther Selling.

Further:—Market opened weak on lower Liverpool cables and declined further on favourable Eastern belt forecast and Wall-Street selling.

Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co. have received the following reply from their Texas Agent:—

Bureau Report has underestimated the crop by 710.000 Bales.

New York October Highest 19.04+.02
Lowest ... 18.64—.38

From New York:—"Cotton owing to poor spot demand and so serious weevil damage thus far, sentiment generally Bearish, but would change quickly with bad weather."

GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

(MESSRS. J. THOMAS & CO.)

Calcutta Aug. 8.

Heavy Goods.—We have again had a dull market and rates are quoted easier for all positions. Some transactions in Sacks, Cubans and Heavy Cees at considerably lower prices are reported for various deliveries up to September 1929. We close quiet.

For the U. K. and Continent.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 48/0/, for early August at Rs. 48/4/0; Liverpool Twills for Ready and August at Rs. 54/8/0; Cuban Sugar Bags for November at Rs. 62/0/0, for July/September at Rs. 59/8/0, for July/October at Rs. 58/0/0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 48/0/0, for early August at Rs. 48/4/0; Liverpool Twills for Ready and August at Rs. 54/8/0; Liverpool Twills (41-1/2"x24 hd.) for October Rs. 55/8/0 basis.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for Aug-[illegible]st Rs. 52/4/0 to Rs. 50/8/0, August [illegible]September at Rs. 52/4/0 to Rs. 51/0/0, [illegible] September at Rs. 51/0/0, for July/[illegible]tember 1929 at Rs. 48/0/0 to Rs. 47/[illegible], for August at Rs. 48/0/0.

[illegible]r Burma and the Straits.—E. Bags [illegible] Ready at Rs. 37/12/0; Heavy Cees [illegible] January/March at Rs. 48/8/0 to Rs. [illegible]8/0 for April/June at Rs. 47/0/0 to [illegible]46/12/0, for April/September at Rs. [illegible]0/0; Heavy Cees 2" blue and 2" green [illegible] Ready at Rs. 48/4/0; Light Cees for August at Rs. 45/0/0; A. Twills (Safety sewn) for April/June at Rs. 59/0/0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 48/0/0, for early August at Rs. 48/4/0, for April/June at Rs. 47/0/0 to Rs. 46/8/0, for April/September at Rs. 47/0/0 to Rs. 46/6/0, for July/September at Rs. 46/12/0 to Rs. 46/0/0; Liverpool Twills for Ready and August at Rs. 54/8/0.

Hessians.—The market during the week has ruled quiet with shippers still taking little interest. Except for ready 40" 8 oz. prices are easier, with no large volume of busines reported. At the close the market is quiet but steady.

40"—8 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 20/1/0 to Rs. 20/8/9 to Rs. 20/6/0.

40"—7-1/2 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19/9/0 to Rs. 19/11/0 to Rs. 19/10/0.

LIVERPOOL

Further Selling and Long Liquidation—good spot demand—Sales 5,000 Bales. Futures 6 to 7 Points Lower.

Liverpool, August 11.

The Liverpool futures market opened very steady at a rise of 6 to 7 points in sympathy with over night advance in New York futures. The advance was well maintained but a little before the closing of the markket prices declined on further selling pressure and Long liquidation. The close was quiet at a decline of 6 to 7 point. There was a good demand for Spot Cotton and Sales amounted to 5,000 Bales. Middling American spot prices advanced 22 points and closed at 10.51d. per lb.

Empire futures closed quiet at a decline of 6 to 8 points while Egyptian futures closed barely steady at a rise of 15 points.

LATEST COTTON WEATHER

Liverpool August 13 (9145. A. M.)

Messrs Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following Cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Light rains New Orleans, East Belt, Amarillo (North Texas). Entire Belt cloudy. Favourable excepting Eastern Belt."

PRIVATE CABLES:

Messrs. Thomas Smith Co. have received the fallowing cable from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.: "Light to moderate rains Eastern Belt, Alabacta and mississippi. More rain expected. Unfavourable."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Garside cables: General progress during the week; reports of serious weevil damage, but heavy general damage some distance ahead.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents:—

Market temporarily sold out, but August weather been very favourable. Inclined anticipate some recovery on reports weevil damage, but would take advantage advance to sell as market waiting to sell again. Crop at present looks like 15 1/4. News just received rains Eastern belt. Weather cooler.

Tornby Hemelryk & Co:—"Spiners' takings so far this season are 295,000 bales."

"Except heavy rains in Georgia, weather favourable."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, August 11.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Week ending 11-8-28.
Total in sight	... 57,000 Bales.
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	... 271 000 ,,
East Indian Cotton, Visible Supply	... [illegible]0,000 ,,
American Cotton Visible Supply	... 2.062.009 ,,
Other Cotton Visible Supply	... 291,000 ,,
Total Sales	... 25,310 ,,
U. S. A. & Canada Takings	51,000 ,,
Continent Takings	... 80,000 ,,
Japan, China, etc.	... 1,000 ,,

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar (Pb.) Aug. 11.

Wheat Ready	4	10	0	to 5	0	0
Wheat Assuj				4	12	3
Wheat Maghar				4	14	3
Wheat Poh				4	15	0
Wheat Magh				4	15	6
Gram Ready	4	0	0	to 4	2	6
Gram Bhadon				4	1	9
Gram Assuj				4	3	6
Barley Ready				3	2	0
Barley Assuj				3	4	0
Rapeseed Bhadon				7	7	6
Cottonseeds Maghar				3	8	0
Gawara Poh				3	1	3

A FATAL SLIP

Chini Tukaram (35) a workman of the G. I. Railway was suffering from fever on the 1st inst. While under the influence of fever he tried to climb an electric train at Cotton Green station when he slipped and he sustained injuries. He was removed to the hospital where he died on Monday. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accident death.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 13.
Since 1st September

In-full-pressed Bales	11-8-28	This year	Last year
Khandesh	112	306,798	314,936
Central India		299,221	313,920
Barsi & Nagar	9	319,202	203,985
Hyderabad-Gaorani		118,517	69,589
Berar		728,684	575,654
Central Provinces		308,382	230,171
Total Oomras	121	2,080,804	1,708,465
Dhulera		383,567	212,685
N.-W. Provinces		64,757	58,654
Rajputana		55,424	61,760
Sind-Punjab		137,083	118,201
Broach		269,208	240,022
Coompta and Dharwar	96	144,314	139,894
Westerns-Northerns	60	52,666	73,830
Cocoanada		7	495
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		36,122	46,808
Persian	47	5,660	5,094
American		102,910	364,518
Egyptian and African		79,183	88,677
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		275	840
Total	324	3,411,980	3,118,452

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug 13.
1st Sept. to 9th Aug.

In-full-pressed Bales	11-8-28	This year	Last year
Europe	330	775,043	396,807
Japan & China	1,100	1,321,841	1,517,290
Coast Ports	57	27,751	25,840
Up-country by Rail		106,460	166,303
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		20,415	16,243
Total	1,487	2,251,516	2,121,528

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny have issued the following weekly share market report dated Calcutta 11th inst:—

Jutes:—Very buoyant feeling has prevailed in the market for the manufactured Commodity since the publication of our last report and the prices have recorded a substantial rise within the last two three days. Looking to the market atmosphere further advance looks very probable. The raw material market has also improved in sympathy. After a lull for a long time the dull and quiet market for shares has commenced moving upwards and the speculative shares of Howrah, Clive and National touching lower leve's of 61/12, 45/12 & 33/6—unseen for a long time—have closed steady at 63/6, 46/14 & 34 respectively.

Higher denominations were steady on the whole quoting about 5 to 10 points higher than their lowest. Kamarhatty and Kanknarrah have been done upto 320 & 640 after being placed at 800 & 620. Bally and Barnagore were the steady features at 310 & 292. Hukumchand have moved upto 27/4. Adamjee Ordy. were reported at -/12/- prem. and Pref. at Rs. 3/- prem.

Dividends:—Empire Rs. 3 8, Presidency -/8/- Kanknarrah 40 and Kamarhatty Rs. 50/-.

Cottons:—Were a quiet market. Bengal-Nagpur and Bengal Luxmi were done at Rs. 30 and Rs. 74 respectively.

Coals:—Bengal were reportetd at 402, East Indian at 17/4, Burrakur at 12/8, Talcher at 2/2 and Union at 20 c. d. (Rs. 1/8 dividend) Standard were in demand with sellers scarce Penchvalley, Equitable and Industry were in good demand.

Tea Shares:—Were quiet but steady. Bishnauth were done at 36/12, Hasimara at 45. Tukwar at 84/8. Huldibari. Sapoi and Teen Ali were in enquiry.

Banks:—Were steady at unchanged rates.

Govt. Securities:—Have improved a little. 3 1/2 per cent were quoted at 73/12, 4 per cent. 1960-70 at 85/11, 5 per cent 1945-55 loan at 106/6 & 6 per cent U. P. Bonds at 104/4

Miscellaneous:—Electrical Concerns were in good enquiry. Bareily Electric—a new floatation—were done at Re. 1 prem. Barrakpore Electric mark a good advance recording transaction at 113. There are many buyers in the market for same. U. P. Electric also have advanced to 135. Among Engineering Concerns I. I. Steel and Bengal Iron were steady in the region of 18/5 & 16/7 x. d. Burn were quoted at 390. At this juncture the price may seen to be high, yet we are of opinion that the Indian Standard Wagon have a very good scope and may score high in a very near future. Russa Engineering Ordy. which jumped from 13 to 21 have again reacted to 17 & Pref. after having changed hands upto 44 have moved back to 36/8. Kumardhubi Ordy. were firm at 4/12. Bengal Timber record a deal at 267. Bengal Paper and Titaghur Paper Ordy. were firm at 42/8 & 10. B. I. Corporation Ordy. were in the region of 3/14.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

London Ready	27	4	0
London Forward	27	5	0
American Cent	59	6	0
China Opening	2	8	2
China Closing	2	8	3
Ready	61	11	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Now
Sawan	61|13	61|15	61|9	61|13
Tejimundi	0|12|0			
Bhadon	61|14	62|	61|10	61|14
Tejimundi	1|3			

Tone of Silver:—Quiet and steady, China bought, Continent sold.

GOLD.

Ready	21	6	9
Sawan	21	6	9
Bhadon	21	6	9
National City	21	9	0
N. Manordas	21	8	6
N. Motilal	21	6	9

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|5 7|8 D D 1|5 29|32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 August.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Oct.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 31/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 2 mails
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Aug/Sept.

NEW YORK—
B.C. T T 277.
Banks Selling T T 276-1/2.
Banks Buying T T 275-1/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 270-1/2

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 124-3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 121-3/4.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 138-3/4.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 181.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-1/2.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-1/4.

CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.85-1/2 11th inst.
Shanghai—London 2/8 3/16 13th inst.
London—Japan 1.10-1/4 11th inst.
London—Paris 124.25 11th inst.
London—Belgium 34.90 11th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.22 11th inst.
London—Italy 92.80 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold Nominal £4-4-11-1/2 11th inst.; £4-4-11-1/2 10th inst.
Silver London Ready Nominal 27-1/4 11th inst.; 27-1/4 10th inst.
Silver London Forward Nominal 27 5/16 11th inst.; 27 5/16 10th inst.
Silver New York Ready 59-1/4 11th inst.; 59-3/8 10th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9/32 per cent 11th inst.; 4 9/32 per cent 10th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 9/16 per cent 11th inst.; 4 9/16 per cent 10th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-3/4 per cent
3 months 2-1/2 per cent.
6 months 3-1/2 per cent.
12 months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Ready prices have improved by about an anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels, Oer Forward Market has price-levels. Our Forward Market has changed around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|12 per cwt.
Transhipment 8|9 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. Gajana Rs. 8|8 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July Rs. 8|7-1|2 per cwt F B H.
Shipment August Rs. 8|7-1|2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment September Rs. 8|7-1|2 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Oct|Dec Rs. 8|8 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Jan|March Rs. 8|8-1|2 per cwt F B H.
Tone.—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Wheat	705	cwts.
Linseed	4,963	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	93	,,
Gingellyseeds	874	,,
Groundnuts	4,036	,,
Castorseed	2,193	,,
Rice	2,326	,,
Myrabollams	143	,,
Cottonseed	2,033	,,
Mowraseed	3,685	,,
Gram	323	,,
Joowar	533	,,
Bajree	540	,,
Coal	1,028	tons.

How Virol builds for *LIFE*

Mrs. Baker and her new baby TO-DAY

MRS. BAKER WHEN A CHILD

Age 5 yrs. 7 mths. Weight 1 st. 7 lb. 2 oz.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

Age 6 yrs. Weight 3 st. 2 lb. 2 oz.
AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

Two Generations of PROOF

TO-DAY Mrs. Baker is a splendid healthy woman, with a splendid healthy baby. Yet 15 years ago she was at death's door. Read how Virol saved her life when she was a child and laid the foundations of her own permanent good health and that of her child.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO Mrs. Baker's Mother wrote:—

"She was reduced to a mere skeleton (Photo 1). The doctor said the only thing that would pull her up was Virol. In five months she more than doubled her weight. Her illness left her so weak that she could not keep a particle of food down but the Virol—that seemed to feed her and strengthen her chest. She is now a picture of health" (Photo 2).

The top photo shows how Virol has enabled her to grow up into a healthy woman whose baby is also a picture of health—how, in fact, the beneficial effect of Virol continues even to the next generation.

Virol is the only food which can exhibit such a remarkable case of racial improvement. Give *your* child Virol in the dangerous winter months.

VIROL
THE FOOD OF LIFE
VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Mrs. Baker. This and every other case published by Virol Ltd. are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

Two preparations to give you beauty

Icilma Cream Is a perfect skin tonic, a protection against the weather, and is stimulating and invigorating to the pores, leaving the complexion cool and youthful. Icilma Face Powder gives a delicate bloom, clings perfectly and *does not clog the pores.*

VANISHING CREAM

The Tonic properties of Icilma Cream are gained from the Natural Spring water from Northern Africa. And the special process by which this Cream is made, giving it lightness and perfect purity, takes nine times as long as the preparation of an ordinary heavy cream. Two perfumes, Bouquet and Magnolia.

FACE POWDER

The adherent qualities of Icilma Face Powder are due to strict care in the selection of materials and a special process of sifting which gives it a wonderful fineness. Perfumed with the exquisite Icilma Bouquet and packed in a card box of great beauty. Two shades, Naturelle and Creme.

Icilma

CREAM and FACE POWDER

For the nightly cleansin of the pores, and for massage, use *Icilma Cold Cream*, the most luxurious skin food in the world. Made from the purest ingredients and delicately perfumed with moss rose.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN SOUTH

DRY WEATHER IN NORTH AND CENTRAL INDIA

POONA August 13.

The monsoon has been vigorous in Burma, Assam, and East Bengal, and fairly active in the South of the Peninsula, but the weather continues to be practically dry over Northwest India and central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Konkan and Malabar, and local in Bengal, Kumaon Hills, Hyderabad South Mysore, Madras, South-East Madras and the Deccan. A few falls occurred in Bihar, United Provinces, East Central Provinces, West Punjab Hills, Gujerat and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts:—Kyaukpyu four inches, Mergui, Amerst, Diamond Island Tonngoo and Akyab one and half inches, Bhamyo a half, Hymensingh and Jalpaiguri four, Dubri, Chittagong, and Dinajpur three, Silchar and Cherrapunji two Narayanganj one and half, Purnea a quarter, Chakrata one, Lucknow and Khandwa a quarter Simla two, Surat threequarters, Mangalore one and half, Calicut and Mercara one, Karwar and Cuddalore threequarters Negapatan a half and Raichur a quarter.

Forecast:—An extension in Bengal and along the submontane districts of Bihar and the United Provinces.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,700 miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 13 hours 48 minutes on Sunday 12th August.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, August 13.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been fairly active in the south of the Peninsula, but weather continues to be practically dry over northwest India and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar and local in Hyderabad South, Mysore, Madras Southeast and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces East, the Central Provinces. West Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan. Skies are clear in the southwest Punjab, Baluchistan and Sind, lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana the central parts of the country, Hyderabad and the Madras Coast North, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the east and north Punjab, Lower Sind, north Rajputana, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. Temperatures were above normal in the Punjab East and north and the quited Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 105 deg. at Rawalpindi and Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An extension in the United Provinces.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Ambala	... 0.03"
Rajkot	... 0.04"
Veraval	... 0.10"
Surat	... 0.71"
Bhavnagar	... 0.06"
Indore	... 0.02"
Khandwa	... 0.23"
Ratnagiri	... 0.15"
Marmugao	... 0.24"
Karwar	... 0.85"
Poona	... 0.01"
Belgaum	... 0.10"
Nizamabad	... 0.08"
Hyderabad	... 0.21"
Bangalore	... 0.61"
Mangalore	... 1.31"
Calicut	... 0.38"
Cochin	... 0.66"
Negapatam	... 0.67"
Cuddapah	... 0.17"
Colombo	... 0.02"

Maximum temperature 87 deg. (2 deg. above normal.)

Minimum temperature 75 deg. (1 deg. below normal.)

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,700 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 13 hrs. 48 mts. yesterday (I.S.T.).

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 13th August 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.749 inches (.010 above normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) .706 inches (.030 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours.—.010.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 87.0 degrees (.2.1 above normal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 75.0 degrees (.0.9 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 221 miles.

Velocity of maxium gust of wind during 24 hours 33 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 7.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.23.

Total rainfall during the month 1.68.

Total rainfall during the year 60.33.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,700 miles away was recorded by the seismgraphs in the Colaba observatory at 13 hrs 45 mts. yesterday (I. S. T.)

Rainfall at Colaba Point, Fort. J. J. Hospital.

RUGBY

BOMBAY TOURNEY OPENS

GYMKHANA "B" BEAT OLD BOYS.

The opening match of the Bombay Rugby Tournament played on the Cooperage yesterday between the Bombay Gymkhana "B" and Cathedral and John Connon Old Boys resulted in a comfortable victory for the former by twenty points (2 goals, 4 tries) to nil. The Old Boys began well, and in the first few minutes kept up a steady pressure which almost resulted in the scoring of more than one try. Their opponents, however, soon asserted themselves and for the rest of the game were always on top.

A clever three quarter movement instituted by the Gym. midway through the first moiety saw the ball pass smartly down the line to Bangh who scored in the right hand corner. The try was unconverted, but soon after this, Pooley scored another try, Page failing again to add the extra points.

The Gym. were now supreme and tries were coming in steady succession. Larson was the next to score. Meares missed with his kick, but not long after he scored a fine try behind the posts and converted it himself. At the interval the Gym. led by fourteen points (1 goal, 3 tries) to nil.

On resumption of play the Gym. immediately assumed the offensive and Hobbin scored near the middle, Page failing badly with his kick.

The Gym. threes were playing well and their opponents defence was frequently in danger. Opportunism brought the next try, Larson capping a clever piece of work with a try which he improved upon himself. Shortly before the end, Hutchinson suffered a severe injury in tackling Leontzini, his leg being badly fractured.

The Result:—

Bombay Gym. "B" (2 goals, 3 tries) 22 points.

Cathedral and John Connon Old Boys nil.

The Teams were:—

Bombay Gym. "B":—Page; Bangh, Pooley, Wood and Hutchinson; Anderson and Larson; Goodwin, Dickins, Hobbin, Bidwell, Durand, Meares, Gourlay and McCarthy.

Cathedral and John Connon Old Boys:—Gahian; Leontzini, E. Spilling, Kelly and Sneddon; Carey and Brown; Simon, I. White, N. White, Ardagh, Murray, Finan and A. Spilling.

Referee:—G. H. Critchley.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Bombay Gymkhana "A" vs. Leicestershire Regt.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TRAM CAR

Trimbak Narayen (11) residing at Sopariag was crossing the Parel road on the 6th instant when he was knocked down by a tram car. He was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital where he succumed to his injuries on Monday.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

The report for the 3rd Week ending 12th inst. for feeding children under 12 years is as under:—

The Committee continued to give relief at the 6 centres. The total number of children fed at these centres for 3rd week ending 12th August 1928, is as follows:—

Foras Road, Batliwala's Dharamsala 7,807, Ghorupdeo (Connaught Road) E. Ward 8,563, Chinchpokali Plague Camp 13,642, Parel, Vaccination Depot 6,848, Worli-D. D. Chawl No. 43 16,417, Madanpura (near Khatav Makanji Mill) 11,054.—Total for the 3rd week 63,611.

The total number of children fed from the Mayor's Relief Fund upto 12th August is 1,62,501.

....LECTURE ON "JAPAN"

Mr. V. S. Toro—Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction will give a Lantern Lecture at 6-30, at the Sir Chunilal Mehta Boy Scout Hut, when Prof. N. J. Shah of the Sydenham College will preside. Subject of the Lecture: "Japan".

The Lecture is open to all.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 13-8-28, Colaba Point, 0.23, Fort, 0.60, J. J. Hospital, 0.65.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 60.32, Fort, 75.34, J. J. Hospital, 59.48.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point, 51.76, Fort, 64.17, J. J. Hospital 51.08.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point, 52.44, Fort, 75.94, J. J. Hospital, 61.82.

POLICEMAN HEAVILY PUNISHED

CONVICTED OF RAPE AND KIDNAPPING

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 12.

Mr. Kumtekar, the Assistant Judge of Thana delivered judgment on Friday in a case in which Manna Mahomad, a police constable of the Thana city police stood charged under sections 376 (rape), 366 (kidnapping) 342 (wrongful confinement) of the Indian Penal Code. A police officer being alleged to have been involved in the Commission of the above-mentioned serious offences, it was natural that the case should have roused a good deal of interest in the town, with the result that the court-room was found packed to its utmost capacity half an hour prior to the commencement of the trial which began on Monday last and ended on Friday in the conviction of the accused.

The principal witness in the case was evidently the girl (Kalavati), about whose exact age no definite evidence was available. But, it could be gathered from the evidence of witnesses including the Doctor that the girl was at any rate not above 16.

The story of the prosecution, as narrated by the complainant, was that the accused came to the house of the complainant in the evening of the 31st May last and pointing out one rupee to the complainant asked her whether she had any cange as he wanted to pay her annas three being the price of plantains purchased by him from her some two days before the day in question. It appears that the girl's mother is running a fruit's shop in the Bazaar and the accused had purchased a dozen plantains from the girl who was sitting in the shop in her mother's absence. Pretending to pay her the price of the plantains he was alleged to have lured her out of the house and took her to a Teli's shop close by but finding no change there, he asked her to accompany him to his house which he said was close by Then, he led her to the Police Headquarters. As they approached the accused's room, the girl getting frighten asked him as to where he was leading her. The accused thereupon was alleged to have given her threat that he would cause her death if she shouted for help or raised any alarm. He then took her into his bed-room and had sexual intercourse with her against her will and without her consent. The girl said she could not raise any alarm as she believed the accused would carry out his threat into practice.

The accused in his statement admitted that he had sexual intercourse with the girl but it was with her consent and not against her will.

The jury brough in a unanimous verdict of "guilty" on all the three charges and the learned Judge accepting the same sentenced the accused to suffer 3 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 376 (rape), 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs 100 in default whereof six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 366, and 1 year's rigorous imtrisonment under section 342. Sentences to run concurrently.

Mr. D. P. Vaidya, Public Prosecutor conduced prosecution Mr. S. M. Abhyankar appeared for the complainant and the accused was defended by Mr. S. S. Kazi pleader, Thana.

BOMBAY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

TOTAL VALUE FOR JULY

Bombay, August 13.

The Collector of Customs, Bombay, has issued the following statement showing the total value of Imports, Exports and re-exports of Merchandise and Imports and Exports of gold and silver (foreign trade private) of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, during the month of July 1928 as compared with the same month of the previous year:—

	Rs. July 1927	Rs. July 1928.
Imports of Merchandise	5,42,61,765	5,23 73,096
Exports of Indian produce	3,72 39,729	6,30,29,430
Exports of Foreign merchandise	45,65,096	28,54 072
Imports of Gold	1,43,29 454	50,54,432
Imports Silver	52,27,476	95,11,530
Imports Currency notes	7 24,955	2,66,780
Exports of Gold	1,342	1,337
Exports of Silver	16,13,526	6,79,623
Exports of Currency notes	Nil	3 000

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science Mr. M. C. Chagla, Bar-at- Law will deliever an address on "Hindu-Moslem Relaions" at the Servants of India Soclety's Hall, Sandrurst Road, Girgaum, on Wednesday the 15th August 1928 at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, has kindly consented to preside.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15.

Public Lecture by Revd. A. R. Reid on "The Aims and Ideals of Toc H" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Municipal standing committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY Aug. 16.

Lecture by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, on "The Railway Finance", Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpayt, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas Kt., presiding, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY Aug. 16

S.S. "Narkunda" with English mails of 2nd inst. expected at 3 a.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 18

S.S. "Maloja" with English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Colombo, and Australia per S.S. "Narkunda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 16th Inst.

Mails for the Straits (ncluding Siam, Borneo F. M. S. Johore, Malacca, Netherlands, Phillipine, Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore) and China via Negapatam will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 15th August 1928 per S.S. "Tairea'.

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machave, of the Blind Relief Association, treated 233 patients in the mohth of August 1928, of whom 201 were males and 32 were females. The doctor's visiting hours at the settlement were 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Fridays, Sundays and Wednesday. Spectacles were given free to six poor patients.

KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE CELEBRATES BARDOLI DAY.

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League a public meeting was held in the Laxmi Society Pavilion on Sunday to celebrate the Bardoli Day with Mr. Hiralal M. Desai in the chair. He remarked that the whole India must be jubiliant over the Bardoli Success.

MR. B. G. Kher moved the following resolution which was duly seconded by Mr. Purnanand M. Bhat and passed by the Meeting. "This Meeting of the residents of Khar held under the auspices of the Khar Youth League congratulates Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the brave peasants of Bradoli upon their brillant victory in the Bardoli Satyagraha."

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Rev. A. R. Reid will deliver a public Lecture on "The Aims and Ideals of Toc H" to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (s.t.) at the Brotherhood premises. Another public Lecture will be dellvered by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A. on "The Railway Financee" on Thursday the 16th instant at 6-30 p.m. (s.t.) at the Brotherhood premises when Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt, M.L.A. will preside.

With reference to the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Motiwala Essay Competition attention of the competitors is drawn to the fact that the last date for the submission of the Essays is Wednesday (the 15th instant) at the premises of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge Chowpatty.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagavad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (s.t.)

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day at the Saraswat Colony, Santacruz, at 7-30 a.m. (s.t.).

STEAMER'S MOVEMENT.

The O. S. K. Steamer Honolulu "Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 11th August and is due to arrive here on the 23rd August via Colombo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer S.S. "Karoa" is expected to arrive here from South and East African ports on Saturday morning the 18th instant, and will be berthed in the Alexandra Dock on arrival to land all passengers.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from London of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 9 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 a.m. on Friday the 17th instalt.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" arrived London on Sunday the 12th inst.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with Mails from London of the 9th instant left Marseilles at 3-30 a.m. on the 11th instant.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of the 28th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 5-30 a.m. on the 11th instant Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The Mail left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

TUESDAY AUGUST, 14, 1928.

It is on the other hand surprising that the Iraq pupils of the British should know so little about their masters.

• • • •

Why, anybody could tell them that it has been the glorious distinction of Britain that events have always depended, are depending and shall ever depend on the attitude taken by the British Government.

• • • •

"British commerce in India asks for no privilege but merely for the same impartial treatment as is accorded to Indian commerce in Britain" say the Associated Chambers of Commerce. And yet British commerce is accused of being "grabbing, hypocritical and dishonest"!

• • • •

What can be more fair and square than this demand?

• • • •

You cannot of course deny the impartial treatment that is accorded to Indian commerce. I defy anybody—even the leader-writer of the "Chronicle"—to say that Indians meet with any prejudice at the hands of the British and their commercial magnates I even go so far as to claim that this great Industry of India is accorded facilities which are not enjoyed by any other country than Britain. In fact British commercial circles are prepared to give a monopoly of the trade to India.

• • • •

I should have multiplied instances, but I am sorry the other items of "Indian commerce in Britain" escape me at the moment—I really must do something for my memory. Of course, I can refer to our economic expert for those other items and their details. But, I know it for a fact that he is no economic expert at all. And secondly, I have seen him coming with a "steel-frame" umbrella.

• • • •

Doctor—"Tell your wife not to worry about her deafness, as it is merely an indication of advancing years."

Husband—"Would you mind telling her yourself, doctor?"

"Opinion held in Baghdad that future events depend chiefly on the attitude taken by the British Government when Sir Gilbert Clayton presents his report." They in Baghdad will perhaps congratulate themselves on their reading of the situation. But there is nothing bright or original in it.

MAHATMAJI'S PORTRAIT BANNED

STUDENTS PROTEST AGAINST ACTION OF V. J. T. INSTITUTE'S MANAGEMENT

A large number of students of the V. J. Technical Institute assembled in the hall of the Institute on Monday afternoon to protest against the refusal by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to grant permission to a student in the textile department to weave the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi on a loom. Mr. Bhagwanji Bhimbhai Desai, weaving master of the Kaiser-i-Hind and the Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited, was in the chair and the meeting was attended by about 150 students.

After Mr. Desai and others had address ed the meeting criticising the attitude of the board of management of the Institute the following resolution was passed:

This meeting of the students of the V. J. T. Institute places on record its emphatic protest against the ban of the chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Institute in disallowing the protrait of Mahatma Gandhi to be woven on a loom and requests the board to remove the ban.

DANGER OF HANDLING PETROL

While pouring petrol in a motor lorry tank, Pheroz Mohmed, a motor driver sustained burns on the 8th inst and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Monday. At the inquest held by the coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Horuby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

August, 13.

Previous closing rate	... 18.50
To-day's opening rate	... 18.35
Difference	... —.15
To-day's closing rate	... 18.18
Difference	... —.32

LIVERPOOL.

August 13.

Previous closing rate	... 9.80
To-day's opening rate	... 9.60
Difference	... —.20
To-day's closing rate	... 9.52
Difference	... —.28
Broach expectation	... 344-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(FROM OUR REPRESENTATIVE)

London, August 13.

Silver ready	... 27-4-0
Silver forward	Unchanged. ... 27-5-0
	Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay August 13.

1st Settlement	... 61-14-0
2nd Settlement	... 61-15-0

MURDER OF WIFE

HIGH COURT CONFIRMS SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION

The Hon. Justices Patkar and Baker at the High Court summarily dismissed the appeal filed by one Meshya Sheku against the sentence of transportation for life passed by the Sessions Judge of Sholapur for the murder of his wife

The accused was living with his 18-years old wife Anjani and a child in a room in the village of Musti where also lived his two uncles Dasarya and Sidha and his brother Revenya in another room. The accused formed an impression that his wife had been neglecting him, and once he declared that he did not want her. In December 1927 the accused and his wife went to Pandharpur where an incident arose that strained their relations to the breaking point. On December 26, at about 5 a.m., the accused's grandmother, Rakhma, was awakened by the crying of the child. She called out to Anjani and the accused, but receiving no reply, she proceeded to take up the infant. While feeling for the child in the darkness, Rakhma touched some wet substance which proved to be blood. The old women then fetched Dasrya who on lighting a lamp found the accused and his wife lying on the ground with their throats cut. A blood stained knife was lying close-by. The accused had hacked his wife to death and then attempted to commit suicide. He recovered after remaining in hospital for two months.

ACCUSED DENIES CHARGE.

At the Sessions trial, the accused denied the charge and stated that he went to bed as usual with his wife and was awakened by some one attempting to cut his throat. He suggested that the act might have been done by one of his uncles who bore him ill-will on account of disputes with regard to the division of the produce of a field which belonged to them jointly.

The Session Judge observed that no adequate motive for the accused to murder his wife had been shown in the case. But in a case of murder and attempted suicide, the only evidence that could be expected would be purely circumstantial. The only conclusion that any reasonable man could come to in this case was that the accused had committed the murder and then tried to commit suicide. But looking to the youth of the accused, the judge awarded him the lesser punishment of transportation.

Their Lordships summarily dismissed the accused's appeal, and confirmed the sentence.

WIN Rs. 1,000/-

By Solving

The J. A. B. Cross Words Competition No. 8.

Yellamanchili P. O.
(Vizag Dt. S. India)

N.B.—Latest date for receiving the entries of this Competition extended to **30-8-28**

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY AUGUST, 14, 1928.

WORKING OF THE REFORMS

The literature on the working of the Reforms in India has grown considerably during the last few years. Much of it is ill-informed or of a partisan character or deals with isolated aspects of the Reforms. Of special merit is "The working of Dyarchy in India by "Kerala Putra," published a few days ago by Messrs D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Company. "Kerala Putra" is no other than Mr. K. M. Panikkar, a fact easily gathered from the publicity given by the Publishers to the press comments on the author's previous works. Mr. Panikkar is already well known as the author of "The Golden Age of Indian History" and of "The Relations of Indian States with the Government of India." His present work fully sustains his reputation as a dispassionate and well-informed student of Indian history and politics. It is a handy book of only 150 pages but reviews fully and critically the working of the Reforms in in India from their inauguration to the present year. The author writes from the Nationalist standpoint but is scrupulously impartial throughout the work—some times he is over-cautious,—shows a remarkable capacity for searching analysis of facts, and bases his conclusions as much on authenticated facts as on general principles of politics. No student of contemporary policy can afford to miss this book.

In a brief article like this we can only review the author's conclusions and recommendations. For the facts and arguments leading up to them the reader must turn to the book itself. The gist of his conclusions is that the experiment of dyarchy has signally failed in its original purpose wholly on account of its intrinsic defects, that the general scheme of reforms has failed in important respects because of its inadequacy, but that "the capacity of Indians to work it with due appreciation of Imperial and Indian responsibility has been established beyond doubt". The scheme he says, "has certainly educated the electorate", "proved the capacity of Indians to carry on administration even under the most difficult circumstances". As regards dyarchy, which was hoped to confer partial responsibility, it has ters never really had authority" and "have become subordinate administrators taking their orders from the Governor and depending for their existence on the good graces of their colleagues" and of the official bloc. "In the Dyarchical animal, which was a cross between the irresponsible advisory Councils of the Minto-Morly type and responsible Parliamentary Government the characteristics of the first became more and more clear with age though the colour and shape remain that of the second". This view of dyarchy has been borne out by numerous Indian leaders, including Ministers and ex-Ministers and by not a few European critics. The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India have proposed the abolition of dyarchy because they are borne down by the logic of facts. In an able note on the "Working of the Reforms", Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, ex-Finance Member Bihar and Orissa Government, shows conclusively that, as "the inevitable result of that hopelessly defective administrative arrangement called dyarchy", Ministers become "dependent upon—if not subservient"—to the Governor. Mr. Sinha's note makes one point clearer than it is made in Mr. Panikkar's book, that by no means the least humiliating feature of the Minister's position is that his European subordinates are allowed by Government to make discourteous references to the Ministers' policies and powers and that Government often give publicity to these references for purposes of propaganda.

We shall pass over Mr. Panikkar's review of the Central Government, where there is not even a semblance of responsibility, and turn to his recommendations for the future. "The first step in any Reform", he says, "must be the relaxation of the Secretary of States control over the Government of India". It will be some time before the Secretary for India occupies the same position as the Minister for the Dominions, but "his control over the internal policy of the Indian Government and his interference in the daily affairs of administration must vanish with the development of responsible Government of India". But if the Government of India is to be autonomous, it is not for the purpose of "enthroning a Grand Moghul at Delhi instead of at Whitehall". Mr. Central Government should be made responsible to the Legislature, except that for some time to come the Governor-General, as representing the Paramount Power in his relations with Indian States, would continue to be the representative of the Crown and the Cabinet, responsible only to Parliament. —a reservation to which public opinion in British India, which is anxious to safeguard the interests of Indian States, will not agree. For the Provinces Mr. Panikkar demands complete provincial autonomy, quoting with approval the following dictum of Sir William Marris: "There is no half way house between the present and a new constitution, concessions which fall short of complete provincial autonomy will secure neither stability nor contentment". To remedy the communal problem Mr. Panikkar proposes the institution of joint electorates with a wide franchise so as to give real power to the poor and backward communities and with a judicious reservation of seats for the Muslims. On the whole Mr. Panikkar's scheme of reforms is a fair approach to the familiar demands of the Nationalists. But the chief merit of his book is not so much in his scheme as in the sound and unanswerable case he makes out for that scheme. We unhesitatingly recommend the book to every student of Indian politics.

SPIRITED REPLY

The Nanking Government in China now in complete and undisputed political and economic control of the vast territory from the Yangtse to the borders of Manchuria has reason to congratulate itself on the manly and spirited reply by the son of the late Mukden War-lord Chang-Tso-lin to the Japanese Government. Chang-Hsue-liang does not mean evidently to follow in the footsteps of his father and play Japan's game in China, and continue his old policy of helping her to sow dissensions between North and South to her general political profit in her relations with China and economic supremacy in Manchuria. A censored message from Mukden states that Baron Hayashi is credited with having asserted that the Japanese Government disapproved of the reconciliation between Manchuria and Nationalist China on the ground, forsooth, that "the internal condition of National China was most unsettled". The Mukden War-lord of to-day is, however, not of the same opinion as his father in regard to the choice of his allies, and his prompt refusal to fall in with the Japanese suggestion that he should look more to safeguarding Japan's special privileges in Manchuria and retaining her friendship than to cementing an alliance with Nanking shows that his political acumen has enabled him to realise the necessity of not allowing the Japanese Government to browbeat him. It should not be difficult for Chang-Tso-lin's son to say good-bye to his father's selfish and short-righted policy, which made the Manchus more hated by the Chinese than ever before. He sees that even the crafty British Government have been obliged to say to the Nanking authorities that an agreement on the lines of the Sino-American understanding will satisfy them. The British Government have secured such an understanding, Dr. Wang, the Nanking Foreign Minister, expressing in diplomatic language the hope that aided by British and American friendship China looked forward now to a period of rehabilitation The head of the Mukden Government clearly sees that Nationalist China must be wooed and he is right. Japan will be pursuing a futile game if she attempts to coerce him and the Chinese.

HUMBUG

As was to be expected the "Times of India", as the unabashed and insolent champion of British vested interests in India, has blessed the memorandum to the Simon Commission by the Associated Chambers of Commerce. But the encomium is couched in a language of sanctimonious flapdoodle lamenting "the tendency in India at the present time" to boycott foreign goods "so that the charkha may flourish" and to agitate in order to seek "to benefit Labour by ruining Capital"! The attempt, as it describes it, to pass legislation "discriminating against British commercial interests established in this country" has roused the ire of our contemporary and in its wrath it warns agitators "how fatal it would be to estrange that powerful advocacy of India's cause" which it pretends the Associated Chambers of Commerce have made in their egregious memorandum. Let the "Times of India" and the vested interests it champions be warned in time that this silly and presumptuous twaddle will deceive no true Indian. Ever since the time when Clive forged a document and secured unfair concessions to his shopkeeping countrymen, India has lain at their mercy but Indians of to-day are determined to see that whatever the odds their own interests, political as well as commercial, must be [illegible]

THE BARDOLI DRAMA

FROM BEHIND THE SCENES

(BY AN ARTIST.)

—In the following article, the first of a series, the object of the writer, as he says, is to dip below the surface and to analyse the motives and actions of the principal actors in the Bardoli dramamental side of the episode. In this article he deals with the Govern-

Bardoli is over—bar the distribution of flowers. The fireworks are already in progress; but they dazzle not the gods in the gallery. The end of the world is not yet, of course; nor even of the British enslavement of India. But, like the Third Battle of Panipat, the second struggle of Bardoli has been watched with bated breath all over the country, for the stakes involved seemed to be the prestige of a Government, and the soul of a people. Which has won? The question is impossible to answer categorically; and Sir Roger's maxim of much-being-said-on-either-side will also not satisfy. The best course, in the circumstances, for any one wishing to dip a little below the surface is to analyse the motives and action of the principal actors in the drama; to study the prevailing sentiment of the piece; to notice the denouement in some of its less known bearings; and then to award the floral offerings to the tin gods of modern Demos.

ROLE OF THE GOVERNOR AND GOVERNMENT.

The Governmental side of the episode may be first taken up, not because of the Order of Precedence only; but because material decision has rested throughout with Government. And in Government, the role of the Governor is obviously the leading role, both *virtute oficii* and because of the personal character of the present Governor. Sir Leslie Wilson has himself given a summary of the events from February last to the day he addressed the Council at Poona on July 23rd. That bare summary, undocumented, is sufficient to disclose a number of matters of grave importance, that he who runs may read. The intricate questions of principle or policy,—and still less of administrative complexity,—do not interest the gods in the gallery. What they like to know is the role of the Star Turns. Sir Leslie may not be the hero of the piece,—nor even the villian,—but he fills the stage fairly frequently throughout the drama. He was, or rather considered his Government to be, threatened by the organisers of the Bardoli resistance with a scheme of passive resistance to the unconscionable demands of the revised and enhanced revenue settlement of the Bardoli Taluka, which, as the head of an administration, Sir Leslie must have found a bitter pill to swallow. His medical advisers considered it unnecessary; in the first instance, to put the patient to such a severe test. They followed, instead, the alternative course of accepting the Opposition challenge in the Legislative Council during the Budget session, specifically on the Bardoli issue; and the result seemed to them to prognosticate a triumph.

SCENE II

The sequence of events that ensued proved them to have been mistaken in their diagnosis as well as treatment. The next scene opens at Mahableshwar, where Members of the Gujarat districts approached the Governor and his Ministers or Councillors to reconsider Government position; to temper administrative exactness with sympathetic understanding; to grant a revision of the settlement, which, without any reference to the final finding, would solve the tangle. His Excellency seems to have had the first glimmerings of the real complexity of the problem about this time. The *leit motif* of civilian obduracy, and of the ancient and undying ideas of prestige, seem to have first manifested themselves at Mahableshwar, If an enquiry was granted, as per demand, it would implicitly establish that the heaven-born corps of the Indian Civil Service is liable to make mistakes, or at least not summarily presumed to be ever incapable of them. And if the public came to have that belief, what would become of their position among the lesser mortals, whose privilege it is to support the Civil Administration of British India in all its costliness, in all its imperviousness! Sir Leslie Wilson might believe that there could be another side to the shield; granted, but what of that? Sir Leslie was scheduled soon to leave the Presidency and the country,—presumably such an indulgence might engender among the people of the Taluka.

The Smarts and Smythes,—the Hatches and the Rieux and "ad hoc genus omne" have this outlook, which could not have failed to be present in all its poignancy to the Governor.

GUJRAT M. L. C.'S REPRESENTATION.

On the other hand, Sir Leslie had another voice whispering in his ear. And probably, as events show, not a whit less insistently than the first, nor an iota less welcome. Representations had been received from the spokesmen of the Gujarat members of the Bombay Legislative Council as early as the middle of April,—18th, to be precise,—which urged upon His Excellency the necessity for re-enquiry. A temperamental chord is beginning just about this time to be audible in such stray examples as the use of unparliamentary expressions, like the phrase "Government ..... had the impudence to call him (Vallabhai) an outsider." These, however, were not allowed, at this stage of the drama, to complicate the plot needlessly; corrections were made, apologies or explanations tendered and received, and the argument advanced apace. The threat of resignation and re-election also came on the scene. The advisers of the Governor, however, still seem to have failed to notice the rumbling of the storm. The reply to the Gujarat Members' letter is a fine piece of irony—utterly wasted. "His Excellency had no doubt that any body of tax-payers in any country would be equally unanimous in their desire that some sections of the community, other than themselves, should bear the burden of taxation", said the Private Secretary to the Governor in his reply of the 23rd April to the Gujarat Members' representation; and on that specious reasoning founded the view that the extreme step of resigning by a number of councillors was unnecessary "to prove this self-evident and axiomatic proposition." But the Gujarat members wisely considered this flight of Secretarial fancy as besides the point, or considered it only so far as to offer the rejoinder that neither the signatories nor the electors of Gujarat "desired to shirk in any degree their liability to bear an equitable burden of taxation." They re-iterated their request for a fresh and independent enquiry into the justice of the Bardoli settlement; and lest the Government should construe their demand into a request for a non-official inquiry, they indicated their willingness to accept an inquiry by an officer of the Government's own, provided he was previously not concerned in any way with the settlement operations.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S INITIATIVE

Up to the 8th of May, however, His Excellency does not seem to have prevailed so far upon his advisers, obsessed with the desire to maintain Government prestige, as to lend a sympathetic ear to such suggestions, however, moderately phrased, assuming that he himself was inclined to do so. There are obvious reasons why a Governor of the temperament and record of Sir Leslie's should be inclined, in the very last year of his tenure of office, to listen to suggestions which could lull to rest such an incipient storm. But he seems to have needed some stiffening against the prestige-section of his constitutional advisers. And, apparently, that stiffening was first provided by the Education Minister, himself a representative from Gujarat. Individual members of the Government do not come upon the stage in this episode quite so prominently as to be noticeable to the gallery gods. But it needs very little flight of imagination to believe that Sir Chunilal Mehta or Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai should have had a say in these proceedings from a very early date. Sir Chunil had his innings during the terrible floods in Gujarat last year; and, without accusing him of being better Gujarati than a Member of Government, it may be said that he crowned his official career by his activities in those days. Conceivably, his enthusiasm may have been on the wane at this the fag end of his official life, for the moment at any rate. Conjecturally, he may have apprehended a clash of temperament,—not to say ideals, between himself and those who had assumed the guidance of the Bardoli resistance, Mr. Vallabh-

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"Nothing but the fact that the present system of Government in India is almost secure from all independent and intelligent criticism has enabled it so long to survive." —SIR LOUIS MALLETT, (when Under-Secretary of State for India).

Drys Versus Wets.

Mr. Herbert Hoover in formally accepting the Republican Presidential nomination did well to emphasize an issue in the ensuing contest in America for the highest position under the Republic. He made it clear that prohibition even more than farm relief might be the vital deciding factor of the campaign. The Republican Party is careful not to neglect nursing the middle West where the farm relief policy is being clamantly urged but it cannot shut its eyes to the fact that the coming campaign is to be a grim battle between the drys and the wets. Vast sums of money are sure to be spent by the "wet" interests in securing the emasculation of the Volstead Act, as public opinion in America is far too strong to agree to its abolition. If Mr. Hoover succeeds not only in winning the election but also in securing the foundation of a strong prohibitionist policy he will have done a great moral international service.

Where Do We Come In?

The "Sunday Times" of London draws attention to the "remarkable advance in the development of aircraft, particularly with regard to civil flying" to be witnessed in the next twelve months in India. So far as Bombay is concerned the probability is that under the direct encouragement of the new Governor, greater stimulus will be given to civil flying than has been the case until now. But the question Indians are bound to ask, when they see the development of the Air Force in India and the enormous advance in facilities of every description offered to British officers and men of the Royal Air Force serving in India, is "where do we come in?" The training of Indians in aeronautics continues to be deliberately neglected by the State and opportunities for those who desire to encourage civil flying through the employment of Indian pilots and mechanics are extremely restricted. As circumstances are, an alien officialdom will not be particularly anxious to help Indians to equip themselves in a branch of military and commercial service but that is no reason why our Princes and merchant-princes should neglect this new field.

Would This Be Retrenchment?

We are informed that a big gang case, involving the trial of a large number of accused persons, and the examination of about one hundred and fifty witnesses, is shortly going to be heard in one of our local police courts. There has been the inevitable correspondence between the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Government about the appointment of a special magistrate to try this case and prospective candidates, we are told, are besieging the powers-that-be, with applications, testimonials and the usual bags of epistles of recommendation. We doubt whether in view of the present financial stringency. Government will be in the mood to make a special appointment, but if such an appointment is inevitable, we hope it will not serve to furnish a plea for the creation of a number of useless appendages that follow in the wake of a especial magistrate. In the mofussil it has been a time-honoured but expensive custom to engage special counsel for the prosecution of an exceptionally big case. There may be some justification for this sort of thing in the mofussil where local talent may not be considered competent enough, though we doubt if this view is correct. However, in Bombay, there can be no excuse for the appointment of special counsel to guide the destiny of a big case. We have competent police prosecutors who are paid a fixed monthly salary and who are accustomed to fence with counsel, however important. The advantage to the exchequer in appointing one of these prosecutors to look after the case which is now maturing, is too obvious to need mention. Arrangements may be made to appoint a pleader or senior police officer to attend to the work of the police prosecutor during his absence.

Cautious Step Forward.

The Bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipal Act No. III of 1888 published in the Bombay Government "Gazette" of Saturday last is only a halting, cautious step forward towards the democratisation of the Municipal constitution of the first city in India. That from 1888 until now the various suggestions unofficially made to extend the franchise should have been cold-shouldered by Government and also by the "progressive" elements in the Corporation is a distressing testimony to the bourgeois and selfish spirit which animates those in whose hands lies at present the ushering in of radical reform in Municipal franchise. The Bill now to be introduced in the legislature seeks to lower the franchise from a Rs. 10 rental to a Rs. 5 rental. The present scale excludes 90 per cent. of the population of Bombay from the franchise. The "reform" suggested will exclude more than 60 per cent. A very inadequate reform, indeed, which strengthens our contention that adult franchise is the only

RUSSO-AFGHAN TRADE TREATY

FREE OUTLET FOR AFGHAN GOODS

NEGOTIATIONS NEARING SUCCESSFUL CLOSE

THE CZARIST AND SOVIET REGIMES

(From Our Correspondent.)

MOSCOW, August 13.

Abdul Hadikhan, Afghan Trade Minister is at present conducting negotiations in regard to a trade treaty with Soviet Russia. Interviewed by your correspondent he said:

"The negotiations which started some weeks ago are nearly drawing to a successful close. The main points have already been agreed upon with the exception of certain details which, as is always the case, require longer time than the main items. "I hope," said His Excellency, "a Trade treaty, based on mutual benefits, will be signed in the near future. The nucleus of the negotiations was the transit problem which is nearly solved. According to the trade treaty under negotiations we will have a free outlet for our goods to the outermarkets as well goods from outermarkets will freely enter our country through Russia.

In the latter case the Soviet Government insists on limiting entry of certain category of foreign goods in Afghanistan in order to avoid their competition with goods produced in Russian."

"The Trade treaty will surely bring great facilities in regulating trade relations between our respective countries" said His Excellency and added:—"Under the treaty the Soviet Government offers Afghanistan higher advantages than those offered by other Governments."

Comparing policy of Tsarist Russia towards Afghanistan with that of the soviets His Excellency said: "There can be no comparison between Eastern policy of the Tsarist Government with that of the Soviet. The Tsarist Government was gradually trying to deprive us of our independence in return offering great economic benefits but the present-day Government of Russia has initiated a clear-cut policy which coincides with our own national interests. Therefore notwithstanding less numerous economic advantages I have but little to say against the policy of the Soviet."

PROGRESS IN BHAVNAGAR STATE

SIR PRABHASHANKAR PATTANI'S ADDRESS

TOTAL PROHIBITION OF FOREIGN LIQUOR

BHAVNAGAR, August 12.

Addressing the Popular Assembly which has just concluded a two days session Sir Prabhashankar Pattani reviewed the progress in the various departments of the state during the year. He said that the state had sanctioned Rs. 1,30,000 to be given as tagavi without interest to the cultivators for seeds. Rs. 3,400 had been set apart for sinking wells for the use of untouchables. 4,121 packets of copper sulphate had been distributed to the farmers. Rice brought from Rangoon was exempted from local municipal duties. Groundnut seeds will pay only 6 annas per cent. as customs dues. Land customs dues were levied according to the British Indian tariff.

5 ocean-going steamers and 85 coastal liners arrived at the port in the year under report. The Farmers Amelioration Fund now amounted to Rs. 14,42,819 against Rs. 20 lakhs which according to the wishes of the late Maharjah had to be collected.

The State Bank had a fixed deposit of Rs. one crore eightyfive lakhs. The State had given a loan of 40 lakhs to Dharangadhra state and an equal amount to Bikaner state.

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR.

The state said Sir, Prabhashankar had totally prohibited foreign liquor. He concluded with a word of warning. "When there is a question of the dignity and honour of an officer on the one hand and the dissatisfaction of the people on the other I would advise you to throw away your prestige and so-called honour. You must respect the feelings of the people".—A. P.

FIRST LADY ADVOCATE OF MADRAS

MISS SITA DEVADOSS ENROLLED

MADRAS, August 13.

Before the Chief Justice and Justices Devadoss and Walsh at the High Court today, Miss Sita Devadoss daughter of Mr. Justice Devadoss, was enrolled as an advocate. This is the first time that a lady is enrolled as an advocate in the Madras Presidency. Welcoming her to the Bar, the Chief Justice observed that she was a barrister daughter of a barrister father and added that it was fit and proper that her father should also be on that occasion a member of the bench which enrolled her. His Lordship wished her a prosperous and successful career.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

ANDHRA VOTES FOR PT. MOTILAL

BEZWADA, August 13.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee has unanimously recommended Pandit Motilal Nehru for the presidentship of the Calcutta session of the National Con-

IRAQ-NEJD FRONTIER DISPUTE

FUTURE EVENTS DEPEND ON BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE

FLUTTER IN IRAQ DEFENCE DOVECOTS

LONDON August 13.

Baghdad.—No development in consequence of the Iraq-Nejd frontier situation is expected this week. Opinion is held in Baghdad that future events depend chiefly on the attitude taken by the British Government when Sir Gilbert Clayton presents his report. The present uncertainty is a source of expense to the Iraq Ministry of Defence which has hastily recruited is a force of Arab taxi drivers to man Ford lorries armed with machine guns. They are now patrolling the Southern Frontier and are commanded by Captain Charles Gorieng who was awarded the D. S. O. for gallantry in desert operations when Co'onel Leachman was killed, eight years ago. Other defensive measures are in preparation, but experts here believe that motor and machinegun columns which are much more mobile than the traditional camel, will afford the eventual solution of Iraq's frontier difficulties.—Reuter's Special.

SEA RECEDES ONE MILE

CAUSED BY ISLAND SUBMISSION

TRIVANDRUM, August 13.

Information has been received here that the sea near Alleppey has receded by one mile and that several boats and catamarans have been left high and dry. Sea snakes and fishes are lying dead on the muddy bed. The cause is supposed to be the submersion of the Island of Paloweh in the Dutch Indies as the result of an earthquake last week.—A. P.

BANDITS HOLD UP MOTOR CONVOY

VAIN PURSUIT OF RAIDERS

LONDON, August 13.

The overland mail, which left Baghdad last Thursday was stopped by desert bandits who held up the motor convoy early in the morning on Friday, ten miles on the Iraq side of the Syrian frontier.—The Nairn cars, which carried the Iraq mails, were travelling some miles behind the local convoy which had stopped when the bandits opened fire, killing one Muhammadan and wounding two others. The car carrying the mail ran into ambush and the bandits made off with both the car and mail. A British driver of big six-wheeler passenger car turned his vehicle sharply round when a bullet hit the headlight of his car, made a wide circle in the desert and returned safely with the passengers to the Rutbah post, whence a police party set out in vain pursuit of the raiders. This affair has not the slightest connection with the failure of Jeddah Conference. The bandits are known to be a gang of miscreants who had raided the overland convoy

LAW OF ADOPTION

MR. JAYAAR'S BILL IN ASSEMBLY

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Mr. M. R. Jayakar has given notice of his intention to introduce a new Bill in the Legislative Assembly to be called "the Adoption Validating Act 1928". The Bill provides:

"Notwithstanding any custom, rule or interpretation of the Hindu Law to the contrary, no adoption by aHindu shall be invalid by reason only that the adoptive father could not have legally married in her maiden state the genitive mother of the adopted son.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS.

In the statement of objects and reasons Mr. Jayakar says:—

This Bill is intended to legalise the adoption of the daughter's son, sister's son, mother's sister's son and the like, whose adoptions are at present regarded by British Indian Courts as invalid, amongst the three higher classes of Hindus. This rule of prohibition is based on a fantastic conception, itself the result of an implication arising from a pure metaphor, that the adopted son must be the "reflection" of the natural born son. Out of this conception a rule came to be gradually evolved that the adopted son must not be so related to the adoptive father that the latter could not have married his genitive mother in her maiden state. The rule, when so stated, had the effect of excluding from the circle of persons capable of being adopted some of the most eligible relative like the daughter's son or sister's son. Consequently in course of time, attempts were made to evade the rule and ultimately by a somewhat forced interpretation of the Smriti texts the disqualification came to be restricted, for instance in the Bombay Presidency to the three higher classes of Hindus. Even amongst these classes, exceptions have been recognised to this rule apparently as the result of local customs, e.g., amongst the Brahmins of the Southern Maratha country the adoption of a daughter's son, or sister's son is allowed. Likewise the adoption of a daughter's son has been recognised amongst Brahmins in many parts of the Madras Presidency.

FREEDOM OF CHOICE.

Many eminent commentators of the texts and also British Indian Judges have doubted the propriety of this prohibition and there are strong grounds in support of the view that even in ancient times the texts giving rise to the prohibition were regarded as purely recommendatory. It is therefore thought expedient and desirable to remove the restriction altogether, the origin and property of which were always doubtful and to extend the adoptive father's freedom of choice to some of his nearest relatives (such as his daughter's son) who from the view-point of natural love and affection may be regarded as most eligible for adoption.

SEPARATION OF SINDH

QUESNION OF FINANCIAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY

PURUSHOTTAMDAS COMMITTEE'S LABOURS

The Committee of Enquiry into the financial aspects of separation of Sindh appointed by the All-Parties' Conference under the presidency of Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas met in Bombay last week and met from day to day till the conclusion of its labours. The Committee was appointed to consider and report as to whether Sindh could be self supporting on its separation from Bombay and its constitution into a separate province and if deficts were unavoidable whether ways and means could be suggested to make the Sindh Province after its separation selfsupporting within reasonable time.

The Committee consisted of Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas Chairman, Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, Sheikh Abdul Majid Professor Chablani, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. Jamshed Mehta and Bhai Ishardas Ramchand. The sittings of the Committee it is understood were well-attended. The Committee is reported to have gone into the materials placed before it by the protoganists of the opposing views and also studied the problem in the light of the data that it was able to secure from the Government of Bombay in the Finance department.

The report of the Committee would be made to the All-Party Conference. The decision of the Nehru Committee on the question of separation of Sind it is stated would be from standpoint of broad policy while Sir Purushotamdas Committee would confine its report to financial aspect only. The final decision will rest with the All-Parties Conference when it meets in open session.

SIR CLAUD JACOB

TO SUCCEED SIR W. BIRDWOOD

The London Military Correspondent of the "Statesman" wires:—

"It is suggested that Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, who is shortly leaving the India Office in London for the East is the likeliest successor to Field-Marshall Sir William Birdwood, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India."

PT. MALAVIYA OPENS KHADI SALE AT BENARES

BENARES August 13.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya opened the "Khadi Bhandar" for the sale of khadi on the premises of the Hindu University. Seth Jamnalal Majaj to whom the starting of the Bhandar owes much was present on the occasion. Principal Dhruva presided. Speeches were made appealing to the students to wear khadi.—A. P.

HIMALAYAN ICE DAM BURSTS

PANIC IN INDUS VALLEY

WATER RUSHING DOWN FROM 17,000 FT. HEIGHT

VILLAGERS FLY FOR LIVES

News has reached here that the glacier which dammed the tributary of the Indus River about 140 miles beyond Leh in the Himalayas burst last night and that water is rushing down the Indus Valley from a height of 17,000ft. Every necessary precaution has been taken by the authorities. It is stated that there is a possibility of the communication between Mari Indus and Kalabagh being temporarily suspended. Enquiries made at the N. W. R. Headquarters show that the Attock railway bridge is safe and that there is no fear of any damage to it.—A. P.

HISTORY OF THE GLACIER

CHAIN OF GIANT BONFIRES

A chain of giant bonfires stretching for 240 miles along the ridges of some of the loftiest mountains in High Asia, from the border of Tibet down to the remote little post of Leh, where there is a solitary telegraph office may blaze forth at any moment to warn people that one of the mightiest torrents which mankind has experienced

writes the special correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette."

The menace which these signals are designed to meet is the possible bursting of the mammoth ice-barrier which is holding back millions upon millions of tons of water pent up in what was once the bed of the River Shayok.

This bed has become a vast lake, situated 17,000 feet up in the grim Karakoram range. Its contents, if suddenly released by the breaking of the glacier, might do immense damage in the Nubra and Shaddu districts and, to a lesser degree, in the valley of the lordly Indus itself.

The drama may come, as I have said at any moment, but it will most probably be during the first half of September. Sentinels have been posted, and the bonfires will be lighted instantly a break is known to have taken place.

1,200-FOOT ICE-WALL.

It is now possible to give some further figures concerning the amazing dimensions of the great ice-barrier and the lake behind it. The lake, for instance is rather more than nine miles long and it is as much as 300 feet deep in places. The bot-

were a shallow and a deep end. The average depth is from 130 to 140 feet. The water, when it emerges, will pour through a sort of bottle-neck.

The solidity of the glacier now holding back the vast volume of water almost baffles description. The ice-wall is no less than 1,200 feet thick and more than 1000 feet wide.

HOW THE WATER GAINS.

Towards the end of July the water in the lake was gaining in height at the rate of about two feet a day and was then 80 feet from the top of the enormous ice barrier.

If a break occurs, it is expected to be when this water gets so high that it begins to spill over the top of the ice-wall.

Meanwhile, urgent preparations are being made in case whole villages on the banks of the rivers Kabul and Indus, in the Nowshera district, are swamped.

It is understood that several low-lying villages have already been evacuated in that district.

Panic prevails in many villages in the Indus Valley regarding the danger of flooding. Large numbers of villagers are said to have left villages in fear.

HISTORY OF THE GLACIER.

A hundred and sixty miles due east of Srinagar lies Leh, a place with a name well known to travellers and those interested in travel. Eighty miles due north of Leh lies the Bemo glacier. This, in its turn, is some twenty miles southwest of the famous

this part of the world, for the melting ice at its northern end forms the source of the Yarkand river which runs northward through the mountains into Central Asia while the ice water at its south-eastern end joins a little stream called the Chipcap and with it, at a place named Yapchan, from the Shyok river, a tributory of the Indus the Shyok immediately below Yapchan enters a deep narrow mountain gorge and about half way down the gorge there is a side opening from the hills. Through this gate in summer time the comparatively small Khumdan lacier pours in its melted ice.

MAHATMA RECALLS 1921 DAYS

MESSAGE TO BARDOLI PEASANTS.

BE READY FOR REINQUIRY

SARDAR PATEL CONGRATULATED

SURAT, August 12.

The town and taluka villages of Bardoli were "en fete" to-day. The Swaraj Ashram was decorated and was bustling with activity since early morning. At 9 a.m. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel accompanied by Mr. Gandhi and others drove to the Jain temple at Bardoli where before a huge crowd Mr. Patel was presented with an address congratulating him on the success of the Satyagraha movement and thanking him for his strenuous labours in the cause of the Bardoli peasantry. The address was presented in a silver casket together with a purse.

Mr. Patel, replying, thanked the people of Bardoli for their kindness towards him, and said that though he accepted the address with thanks on behalf of his colleagues and the peasants who were really responsible for the glorious success they had achieved he believed that no Swaraj worker had a right to receive an address from the Bardoli people so long as the 1921 pledge of Bardoli remained unfulfilled. The released Satyagarhi prisoners were also thanked and congratulated.

Later, there was a conference of the volunteers and other Satyagrahi workers at the Swaraj Ashram when Mr. Patel and Mr. Gandhi spoke on the duties of volunteers etc.

BE READY FOR RE-ENQUIRY.

At 3 p.m a meeting of the Bardoli Taluka people was held in the compound of the Swarajya Ashram which was attended by nearly 20,000. Messrs. Patel and Gandhi spoke for a few minutes each on various aspects of the movement and exhorted the peasants to be ready for the re-enquiry. At the conclusion of the speeches there was a collection for the Satyagraha Fund.

In the evening., accompanied by over 250 volunteers and the released prisoners, Messrs. Patel and Gandhi left Bardoli for for Surat. At every station on the line they were met by huge crowds of peasants and flowers garlands and coins were showered on them. At Surat the three platforms of the station and the large open space behind were crowded to their utmost capacity, and after being garlanded they were driven to the factory of Mr. Motiram Raghavji and presented with a purse of Rs. 1,001. They then drove to the Dacca Ovara on the Tapti where nearly 50,000 persons were awaiting them in spite of the rains.—A. P.

MAHATMA CONGRATULATES SARDAR

Seth Dayalji, President of the District Congress Committee was voted to the chair and requested Mr. Gandhi to address the meeting. Mr. Gandhi began by saying "None except God should be thanked for the victory which the Satyagrahis have achieved at Bardoli. However, man has not yet learnt that humbleness, and hence we congratulate the Sardar on such an occasion, but as Satyagrahis we should not fail to thank the Governor and the officials and the members of the Council who have helped Council who have helped in the settlement". He reminded the audience of the speeches he had made on the same sands in 1921 and exhorted them to carry on the constructive work which still remained unfinished taking advantage of the awakening created by the Bardoli Satyagraha. Mr. Gandhi's speech was interrupted by a shower of rain but the audience remained calm though drenched.

Dr. Ghia then read the address which Mr. Gandhi presented to Mr. Vallabhbhai on behalf of the citizens of Surat. A purse of Rs. 500 collected on the Bardoli Day was also presented.

VALLABHAI THANKS GOVERNOR.

Mr. Vallabhbhai thanking the citizens said he had no doubt that he did not possess the fitness either to accept the address or receive it at the hands of him who presented it, because as all knew he and the people assembled had failed to fulfil the vow taken prior to Mr. Gandhi's imprisonment. Therefore neither he nor anybody else was entitled to accept the address. He referred to the Borsad Satyagraha which was settled when the Governor took the reins and now this affair was settled at the close of His Excellency's term of office for which the Governor rightly deserved their thanks. He was much grieved when His Excellency left Surat without arriving at a settlement because he could see that the Governor had a genuine desire for a compromise.

The proceedings terminated at 9-30 p.m. and Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi left at 10 o'clock for Ahmedabad.

A social gathering was held to-day in honour of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel which was well attended.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

ADDRESS TO VALLABHBHAI ON THURSDAY

AHMEDABAD, August 13.

It has been decided to present an address on behalf of the citizens of Ahmedabad to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel on Thursday. A pro-

"THEIR SELFLESS PATRIOISM"

C. P. MINISTERS READY TO RESIGN

NAGPUR, August 13.

In a press note Messrs. Vaidya and Kalikar, Responsivist members of the Central Provinces Council National'st Party, announce that Messrs. Raghvendra Rao and Deshmukh the Ministers have written in reply to their circular letter that as ever, so even now, they are prepared to resign on the issue of the Simon Commission at any moment. Messrs. Vaidya and Kalikar heartily congratulate the Ministers on "their selfless patriotism".—A. P.

cession will be organised in the morning and a public meeting will be held in the evening at which Sheth Mangaldas will preside. The Mills will be closed on that day. The Youth league has also decided to present him with an address.

MAHATMA RETURNS.

Mr. Gandhi arrived here this morning from Bardoli.—A. P.

JUBBULPUR CONGRATULATES VALLABHBHAI AND SATYAGRAHIS

(From A Correspondent.)

JUBBULPUR, August 13.

The citizens of Jubbulpur assembled in public meeting yesterday evening with Hon. Seth Govind Das in the chair passed a resolution unanimously congratulating Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and brave Satyagrahis of Bardoli for their great victory.

WITHDRAW FROM SIMONITE'S COMMITTEE

LALA LAJPATRAI'S SUGGESTION TO RAJA NARENDRANATH

LAHORE, August 13.

In a letter to the local press Lala Lajpatrai suggests to Raja Narendranath to withdraw from the Punjab Committee to help the Simon Commission and also to withdraw his memorandum respectively.—A. P.

MOMBASA GOVT.'S SEGREGATION POLICY

INDIANS NOT ALLOWED TO BUY RESIDENTIAL PLOTS

DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR PROVES FUTILE

MOMBASA, August 11.

The Mombasa Correspondent of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay cables as follows:—

Regarding the Postponement of the Mombasa residential plots sale fixed for the 11th instant which was meant for Europeans only, the Mombasa Indians waited on the 8th instant on Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor, who flatly refused the postponement saying that the Indian Government agreed to such a sale. Indians feel strongly on this matter and condemn the attitude of the Indian Government perpetuating the segregation policy.

HIGH COURT POSTPONES SALE.

Abdulhussein Kaderbhoy, through Mr Patel Advocate, applied for a "mandamus writ". Judge Pickering granted yesterday an order nisi and the sale was postponed. Hearing of the application is fixed for 19th September. Legal opinion about Indians' case is strong. Immediate intervention action and help from India are absolutely essential.

THE BARDOLI DRAMA

(Continued from page 6).

bhai Patel was fresh from his Canossa at Ahmedabad; and it was not unlikely that the ex-Lord Mayor of Ahmedabad, retiring not precisely under trailing clouds of glory, might be found to be a rather awkward customer to deal with by an officer who for eight years had ceased to be directly in touch with the popular sentiment. Anyhow, according to the testimony of the Governor in his last speech before the Legislative Council, the Education Minister seems to have taken the initiative when other efforts had proved abortive to make Government show a little more sympathy with the people of Bardoli, to display a little more understanding of their grievance. "Grace is your Excellency's prerogative—not of the Executive," he told the Governor on May 25th and so changed the nature of the problem. If the *amour propre* of Government could be saved, Sir Leslie might be relied on in his last year of office to go as far as he could to attain a happy solution; and the expectations of the Dewan Bahadur were realised. The Governor sent Mr. Hatch with his reply immediately to Mr. Desai to consider more sympathetically the Bardoli problem. Rumours may, or may not, have reached Government of the activities of influential, if somewhat touchy and meddlesome personages seeking to prejudice or outmanoeuvre the Government of Bombay before higher authorities in India.

GOVERNOR AND THE SPEAKER.

The idea of forcing the Government of Bombay to its knees by the device of concerted resignations from the Legislative Council of the Gujarat members had taken its birth in a fertile brain of one of the most influential personages in India, nearly related to the Sardar at Bardoli, as early as the 8th of April; and the Government of India seem even to have been advised, on the authority of some of these intending or actual resignatories, that the only man to solve the Bardoli puzzle was the "Uncrowned King of Gujarat", who was of course also the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel seems to have been mortally offended by the cold shoulder apparently turned towards him by Sir Leslie Wilson, during the Speaker's residence in Bombay. Certainly, he felt it necessary to complain to Mr. Harilal Desai, the Education Minister, as early as May 10th that his presence in Bombay was ignored by the Governor in painful contrast to other provinces, where the authorities are in the habit of feting the Speaker, despite his ways or views. It may be, perhaps, an unjustifiable flight of fancy to imagine that there was any connection between this flight and the strictures the Speaker felt it his part to cast on the Government of Bombay or its officers, in his public animadversions in the form of a letter to the Mahatma at Ahmedabad, through the obliging readiness of the Associated Press. It may equally be a stretch of imagination to hold that the Government,—or even the Governor of Bombay—were either impressed or influenced by the castigation they had received from Mr. Speaker transcending his customary role of perfect serenity and impartiality in all partisan questions of the day. Certain it is, however, that the events in June seem to drive the possibility of a peaceful, amicable, honourable settlement remoter than ever before, though Government from then onwards openly began to consider the advisability of so far complying with the demands of the Bardoli Satyagrahis as to grant a re-enquiry by one of their own civilian officers, who was for the time being engaged on the judicial side of the service. Incidental annoyance or impediments,—such as the employment of Pathan watchmen or the excesses of Japti officers, or judicial revengefulness, not to mention, on the other side, rigorous social boycot,—were in a fair way of being amicably adjusted.

Details now emerge, and affect the nerves of the actors. Defining the terms of reference, if the re-inquiry was ordered as desired: release of Satyagraha prisoners; return of confiscated and sold-off lands, etc. began to figure more prominently. Ultimate motives and aims also began to become more defined. "Whilst I want to shut no door to an honourable settlement" wrote the Sardar to the Dewan Bahadur on the 28th. May in reply to the latter's invitation to go to Mahableshwar or Poona to discuss terms with the Governor and Council in their new attitude, "I am in no hurry to close the struggle without an honourable settlement, or without putting the people to the severest test they are capable of fulfilling. I would have a brave defeat rather than an ignominious compromise." And as the ways of action and the modes of thinking on the subject were so radically different, as between the Sardar and the Minister, the former advised the latter that the best thing he could do would be to refrain from any action, "if you cannot act strongly and do not feel the strength of the people as I do." Neither this snub, nor threats or demands for resignation, could influence the Education Minister to change his settled policy,—as, indeed, of all Responsive Co-operationists,—of agitation from within to secure as great an improvement as possible under the present constitution.

Was this a clash of personalities? The spectator cannot say; since the drama thenceforward rapidly intensifies, and moves quickly to its inevitable, though, thrilling, denouemennt. Other things,—and particularly under-currents like these, tend to be obscured, when the limelight is sought by a number of supers, and when the leading star turn moves to the central point of the piece. The Governor's visit to Simla must have been decided upon, soon after the return from leave of the permanent Member of his Council for Revenue,—and perhaps influenced not inconsiderably by the news the latter must have brought of the attitude of the India Office on the entire case. All sorts of eventualities must have had to be contemplated, though all kinds of exertions were being made by all kinds of persons to arrive at a settlement. What the head of the Government of India told Mr. Speaker, when the latter sought to involve the former in the tangle, may be read between the lines of Mr. President's famous letter to the Mahatmaji. What was stated, or could be surmised, must have proved sufficiently embarrassing to the Government of Bombay for the latter not to take any risks in case of disagreeable eventualities having to be confronted

SCENE III.—SIMLA AND SURAT.

Even if the Speaker had not abused his position or influence; even if it was not a case of personal pique presented as outraged principle; the Governor must have learnt for himself, if he would not be between the Scylla of official,—civilian,—censure for a too easy surrender to the forces of "lawlessness"; or the Charybids of popular critisisms for a too unyielding attitude. The nature and details of the pourparlers at Simla, as also at Surat, are known as yet from the disclosures made in the Governor's Council Speech, and incidental correspondence alluded to in the publication so far made. Except for agreeing to grant a re-enquiry,—and that of course was the principal demand,—Government do not seem to have shifted their position materially throughout the history of this problem.

THE COUNCIL SPEECH.

The Council speech, in fact, reads too much strong to have been the substance or the nature of the personal negotiations at Surat. The Governor specifically disclaims any intention to give "threats"; but the speech categorically declares the real issue to be whether the writ of the King Emperor is to run in any part of His Majesty's Dominions or the fiat of any body of unofficial persons, who may have constituted themselves to be spokesmen of their fellows. Was it sabre-ratt-ling? Was the speech insolent or offensive? We shall never know the official mind of the people's representatives on the subject, since the President of Bombay Legislative Council seems to have disallowed the attempt to table a motion of censure or complaint against the tone and substance, matter and manner of his Excellency's speech. It is decidedly firm, and His Excellency's bureaucratically—minded colleagues may even desire that the firmness had been displayed earlier in the more unmistakeable manner. If so, they have to thank the Education Minister as much as His Excellency himself, perhaps, for Government having not adopted a hectoring, dictatorial tone in the course of the pourparlers and negotiations.

Sir Leslie Wilson seems to have washed his hands of the Bardoli business after the Council speech. He had stated his terms, not "as a basis for compromise, but the definite and final decisions of Government." How far the Government maintained them integrally as their "definite and final decisions" is a matter of history and capable of different interpretations. But the tone was unmistakable. The voice was the voice of Sir Leslie Wilson; but was the mind behind not Lord Birkenhead's? It seemed more in tune with the temperament of the Galloper Smith of imperishable memory. Anyway, the Governor, from this day onward, after constituting by his fiat an "ad hoc" committee of the Surat Members of the Legislative Council, remained serenely unconcerned, watchful only to the extent of thinking out measures in the event of non-compliance of his terms. But was there,—could there really have been,—any doubt as to the final outcome? An awkward detail was smoothed over by the timely offer of Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt of engineering which perhaps the Dewan Bahadur the Minister of Education might not be found to be wholly innocent, were the real history sifted and presented; and other details like the release of prisoners, or the return of confiscated lands; the judicial nature of the enquiry as well as the immediate cessation of the Passive Resistance and the removal of the social boycott on the defaulters, were really never in doubt, once agreement had been arrived at on the main points at issue. The gods in the gallery may be unable to say with whom rests the real honours of the war, though we shall attempt a glimpse at this point as well as in the end. Here it is enough to add that if it was the Governor who took the most prominent part in the final scenes on the stage, his Ministers and Councillors have not fallen short of any legitimate expectations that might be entertained of them in such cases.

GOVERNOR'S ROLE.

And so, what of the role played by Sir Leslie Wilson? *Suaviter in modo; but also fortier in re.*" The gods in the gallery could have scarcely expected a man generally supposed to have a weakness for being popular, to be capable of so much cool judgment, so much forbearance, so much diplomacy, "savoire-faire" as well as "sang-froid". The hardened bureaucrat might fancy Sir Leslie was lacking in back-bone; but to be flexible and subtle on occasions is a quality in real statesmanship under difficult conditions of India to-day, which the bureaucrat by training as well as temperament is incapable of appreciating. Sir Leslie might have acted earlier, and thereby prevented much of that bitterness that must have been engendered during the progress of the struggle. He might, if put on his defence, retort that his hands were forced by the precipitant tactics of his opponents. He was ironical,—perhaps a shade unbecomingly,—on the threat of resignation by the Gujarat Members of his Legislative Council; but he made amends by making of some of these self-same Gujarat members the final instrument of peaceful, honourable, amicable settlement. Was, that not a stroke of strategy in politics? The value this constitutional weapon,—resignation on protest by a section of legislators,—has yet to be appreciated in all its bearings, not only by the gods in the gallery, but also by the actors in the performance. Despite the vein of irony, itself, not unlikely, assumed for the occasion, Sir Leslie, an ex-Chief Whip in the Mother of Parliaments, seems to have gauged better the significance of this course, than either those who first conceived the idea or those that finally carried it out parrot-wise. How the Governor fought or reasoned with the powers behind the throne in Simla or Britain is yet a sealed book to the gods in the gallery, but even the gallery must have realised that he must have used the *ultima ratio* if he were determined to succeed against such elementals and temperamentals as His Learned Lordship the Right Honourable Earl of Birkenhead. Shall he then be denied his share of floral tributes now in abundance? Or shall we leave it to the influence of time to show his merit even better than it is possible for colleagues and contemporaries to see?

LATE MR. MASHRUWALA

SEWRI COTTON MARKET CLOSED TO-DAY

Ishwardas (Balubhai) Icharam Mashruwala, whose death was announced yesterday, was a prominent Cotton broker. He was among those who took active interest in the national education movement. He was in no small measure responsible for the progress of the Bombay Gujarati Rashtriya Kelavin Mandal and spared no painr to see to the financial needs of the institution. In Mr. Mashruwala's death the Kelavin Mandal has lost a zealous worker. On Monday, when the sad news reached the institution, it was closed as a mark of respect the deceased. The Sewri Cotton Market will remain closed to-day (Tuesday) as a mark of respect to the deceased.

TEXTILE DEADLOCK: A WAY OUT.

DR. DESHMUKH'S SUGGESTION

TO-MORROW'S CONFERENCE WITH GENERAL MEMBER

Dr. Deshmukh, President of the Corporation, was interviewed by the representative of the "Chronicle" regarding the informal and prolonged conferences he had with the representatives of the Mill-owners and the representatives of the strikers on Friday at the Corporation Hall. The following is the interview:—

Q:—Will you give me some information regarding the conference you had on Friday last.

A:—No I cannot. Besides being an informal Conference it was a private one.

Q:—But you can give me some idea about the strike situation without violating any confidence?

A:—I can. But you must realise that this is my own personal opinion. I think there should be no difficulty about ending of the strike if each party could look at the strike from the other's point of view. It seems to me that both parties will come to an agreement about having a Board of Enquiry or Conciliation whatever you may like to call it with wide terms of references which would enable the Board to examine the present depressed state of the industry and the justification, if any, for reduction in wages of the workers. Both parties will also agree, I think, to end the strike immediately on the institution of this Board although I admit there are die-hards on both sides.

Q:—Where then is the difficulty about the ending of this strike?

A:—This is where the real difficulty comes in. The millowners want standardisation. So do the workers. According to the Tariff Board the standardisation to be successful should be arrived at with the consultation of both the parties. In this case the standardisation scheme has been prepared by only one party. While the millowners consider that the reduction of wages in their scheme in many cases inevitable, the workers contend that the level of standardisation is low and that even in the spining department it does not improve the condition of more than 30 per cent. On the weaving side both parties agree that there is reduction. The whole problem is then reduced to one issue only and that is on what wages the workers should go back pending the decisions of this Board of Enquiry or Conciliation.

Q:—What is the way out?

A:—Pending the decision of the Board, if the workers could be assured immediately of a decent living wage enabling them to keep the same standard of living to which they were previously accustomed, I see an immediate end of strike.

TOMORROW'S CONFERENCE

GENERAL MEMBER ALSO TO ATTEND

In accordance with the statement made by the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, the General Member, in connection with Mr. S. K. Bole's resolution in the Bombay Legislative Council with regard to the appointment of a Conciliation Board to settle the dispute between the Bombay Millowners and the mill-workers, it is understand that the General Member is coming down to Bombay tomorrow to hold a Conference at the Secretariat between the representatives of Labour and of the Bombay Millowners' Association. The Hon. the General Member, it will be recalled definitely stated that the Government would call a Conference of the representatives of Millowners and labour in order to ascertain whether they both were prepared to accept a Conciliation Board which the Government proposed to appoint. If the Conference agreed to such a Board, then the Government would lay down the term of reference and if these terms were accepted by the representatives of the owners and workers, Government would proceed to appoint a Conciliation Board.

Further enquiries made in this connection elicit the fact that about eight gentlemen have been selected by the Joint Strike Committee to represent labour at the proposed Conference, including Messrs. N. M. Joshi, Syed Munaver, S. H. jabwalla, Dange, R. S. Asavale and R. S. Nimbkar. So far as the Bombay Millowners' Association is concerned, nobody has yet been selected for the purpose.

It is reported that a mandate has been issued by the Joint Strike Committee to its representatives to accept the Government's proposals for a Conciliation Board

The Millowners also, it appears, are not averse to such an enquiry.

The millowners in the meantime opened the fourth group of 12 mills on Monday viz., (1) Apollo (2) Sir Shapurji Broacha (3) Toyo Podar (4) Union (5) Jamshed (6) Madhavrao Scindia (7) Assur Virji (8) Phoenix (9) Indian Woolen (10) Imperial(11) Edward Sassoon and (12) Meyer Sassoon. The men were, however, as firm as ever and would not go in, despite the opening of the gates and siren calls. The police "bundobast" was excellent, but there was nobody in the mill area to disturb the peace and they had to withdraw at 10 a.m.

The Indian Woollen Mill which was working with a small complement was also closed down owing to vigorous picekting of the strikers.

JAMSHEDPUR WORKERS

SATURDAY'S ATTENDANCE

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total attendance at Jamshedpur Works on Saturday the 11th instant, was 9236.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAY STRIKE?

JHABVALA'S CALL FOR ACTION.

(From A Correspondent.)

DHOND, Aug. 10.

After leaving Wadi Junction, Mr. Jhabvala in company with Mr. Vankatrao halted at Dhond where he addressed a meeting of Railway workers at the central Market Place. In opening the proceedings he condemned the action of some petty superiors who were trying to help the management by unlawfully restraining the free will and choice of the workers to join the Union, and remarked that the days of such petty tyrants were now numbered, as the Agent had expressly informed him that the movements of the leaders were perfectly legitimate and that no obstruction to their activities was reasonable. Thereafter, Mr. Jhabvala proceeded to explain how the individual loose efforts of different Railway workers had brought about their ruin almost everywhere. He resented the action of leaders in precipitating strikers without premeditated and pre-concerted plans.

He would, therefore, go about the country preparing the men for a huge united effort all over the different Railway systems, preparing them for direct action in the event of the Government not complying with the men's demands within the present date. It would be his endeavour to prepare huge lock-up of work at the raising of a single finger on a single day in the whole country if the managements did not concede the demands before the middle of the September.

Referring to the G. I. P. Mr. Jhabvala contended that as the Agent has inclined himself to a conciliatory gesture, time must be allowed him to consider the demands and that, therefore, all throughout August endeavours must be made to combine the men into a great Union of no less than a lakh of workers. He appealed to the Dhond men to immediately enlist themselves as members of the G. I. P. Men's Union.

Mr. Vankatrao who presided deplored the action of the Engineering Maistry in creating a hitch in the way of the Union by asking his men not to go to the Union. His action was treacherous to the cause of the men. He then explained to the men the demands the pen were fighting for. He also narrated his experiences at Madras, and believed how very important it was that all Railwaymen should now combine together. Mr. Vankatrao did not like that there should be another rival Union on the line, but he believed that the Union might soon come to terms with his Union.

KODAIKANAL RAILWAY DISASTER

CINDER CONTRACTOR AND FIVE OTHERS ARRESTED

MADURA, Augdst 13.

In connection with the Kodaikanal Road railway disaster the police have arrested Jalaluddin, a cinder contractor of Golden Rock and five others including three gang coolies who are reported to have made a confession before the sub-magistrate of Dindigul implicating three other strikers at Madura. The accused have been remanded pending further investigation. The disaster occurred on July 23 when owing to the removal of fishplates two engines and three bogies of a passenger train capsized resulting in one person being killed and several injured.—A. P.

INDIAN LEADERS IN EUROPE

STUDYING BRITISH OPINION

The London Correspondent o the Pioneer writes:—

Of the five M. L. A's at present in Europe Messrs. Jinnah and Chetty are leaving Marseilles to-day by the s.s. "Mantua" for Bombay.

Mr. Iyengar made an extensive tour of Britain, Germany, France, Russia and Switzerland during the tour and particularly interested himself in their social, economic and political problems.

Mr. Chetty who went to Geneva in connection with the International Labour Conference and Mr. Jinnah, who is ostensibly holidaying, made the fullest use of their time in studying the attitude of the British public and statesmen towards matters relating to India.

Before their departure they paid a visit to the Free State presumably for inspiration.

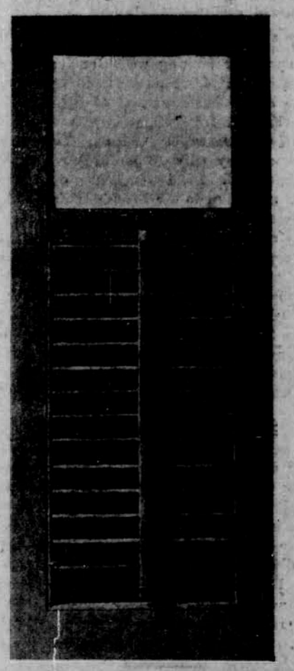
PANDIT'S EXAMPLE.

Messrs. Chaman Lall and Goswami, two Indian delegates to the Empire Parliamentary Conference at Canada, are still undecided as to whether they should follow the example of Pandit Motilal Nehru and resign from the Canadian Delegation in order to be present in full strength at the next Simla sessions to oppose any attempt to reverse the Assembly decisions on the Statutory Commission.

Mr. Maneckjee Dadabhoy is leaving by the next mail but his family is remaining till the middle of October. During the season Mr. Dadabhoy has done much in the line of entertainments and is one of the most popular hosts of the Metropolis.

MACHINE MADE DOORS and WINDOWS

Full particulars of teak-wood Doors and Windows in various standard stock sizes made entirely by machinery could now be had from Sunderdas Saw Mills, opp. Reay Road Station, Bombay No. 10. 'Phone No. 41187.



These Doors and Windows are far superior in quality and making to hand-made articles and are also cheaper. This is the largest manufacturing concern for Flooring, Ceiling, Mouldings, Electric Wire Casing, etc.

THE SARMA ENGINEERING WORKS

Kottur, Narasingapetai, P. O.

KEY SOLUTION TO COMPETITION (CRADLES) No. 6.

Across.

1. GIRDLES 6. TYNE, 7. ALTO 9. IN, 11. TESTIFY, 13. HE, 14. DAME, 16. EGAD, 18 EPI, 19. LORRY, 23. ERE 24. SESBAN, 26. ACKNOW, 24. LIT, 29. LIE, 30. CHINCH. 33 CATSUP, 36. YAK, 37. HOARD, 39 ERA 40. GREE, 42. TRY, 43. ASAR, 44. NE. 45. RE, 47. TI, 48. OT, 49. LAMA, 51 FAMA, 53. TAI, 54. SCALP, 55. HEM.

Down.

1. GYTE. 2. INE. 3. ELF. 4. STYE. 5. RIDES, 8. BEDEW. 10. NAPE, 12. TAR, 13. HARO. 15. MISLIKE. 17. GENESES, 19. LATCH, 20. ON. 21. RA, 22. YCLAD. 25. BIN. 27. KIT. 30. CYGNET. 31. HARE. 32. HOT. 33. CRY, 34. URAO, 35. PARTIM, 38. ARK. 41. ERA. 43. AIM. 46. EMS. 47. TAP. 49. LI, 50. AC. 51. FL. 52. AH.

Reference—9 across—IN (Anandales prefixes). 55 across—HEM (Anandales). 20 down—ON (Anandales prefixes). Though all our clues, as assured by us, were in strict accordance with the prescribed dictionaries we are sorry that many competitors went out of the way.

Scrutiny is being conducted and results will be published shortly.

Our next competition—Our first set of 6 puzzles is over. Our next set will start some time later as we are now diverting all our attention to the reorganisation of our business proper. Our patrons will be informed individually when our next competition starts. Our thanks are due to all those who partook in our past competition.

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ENTRY FEES :—1st Re. One. Additional entries Rs. 2/- for 5, or 0-8-0 each.

Rearrange the letters of every clue to form a word ; but do not change the places of letters in thick italics. (Dict. used :— Chamber's.)

1. O LAD. 2. U BE RAU. 3. CROP IS COME. 4. ART D.VENUE. 5. RUSHES. 6. SARPENT. 7. CUP R BILE. 8. CANNERS. 9. EARL BAT. 10. HOST IN PYM.

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CREMATORIUM FOR HINDUS

EXPENSIVE AND UNWELCOME INNOVATION

STRONG PUBLIC PROTEST AGAINST CORPORATION'S MOVE

"I am not a fanatic in matters sentimental nor am I a die-hard orthodox. I am one of those who wish to take the best from other communities if it is within the reach of my community. The higher cost involved in the disposal of the dead body by the incinerator method is to my mind an additional burden on the Hindu community in Bombay. I am convinced that the Hindu community can ill afford such a further burden. I am also convinced that the large majority of Hindus will not utilise this, except of course, these few, lucky ones who can afford the luxury." In these words Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas expressed himself in the course of a forceful speech delivered at the public meeting of the Hindu citizens of Bombay held on Saturday evening at Madhav Bagh to protest against the resolution recently adopted by the Bombay Municipal Corporation authorising the Municipal Commissioner to establish a crematorium in the city for the use of the Hindus' only. There was a very large attendance. Among those present were Sir Jagmohandas Vatjivandas, Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Messrs. B. T. Desai, Mohanlal Desai and S. L. Silam.

COST OF THE CREMATION.

Sir Purshottamdas said:—

In his Report the Commissioner admitted that the furnace takes about an hour to heat up. I am given to understand that this means that at least two hours would be required to dispose of a dead body. The average time that is taken for disposal of the dead in the present method is between two to three hours. There is thus a saving of an hour at the most and I concede that this may be a considerable saving for those who are busy and to whom time is money. I find that the cost of this incinerator is estimated at about Rs. 1 lakh, and the Municipality, I understand, are prepared to make this outlay. Whether Rs. 20, which is proposed to be charged for the disposal of each dead body in this incinerator, will cover the cost of gas which is given at about 3,000 c.f.t., is a question of which I do not find details in the Report. I presume that if there is a deficit in the charge of Rs. 20, which is proposed to be levied as the cost of gas the Municipality will bear it.

NOT A RELIEF TO THE POOR.

The important question to be borne in mind, however, is that the cost at present of disposing of a dead body is about Rs. 11 for fuel. The innovation, therefore, will not be a relief in any sense to the poor and middle classes, who would, on the other hand, have to pay more than the existing charge. I think, therefore, that is not unfair to infer that this crematorium is to be more for the convenience of the upper classes who can afford to pay 100 per cent more for the disposal of the dead, and would like to save the time of mourners in the burning ground. It is difficult to understand how many of such upper class men have expressed a desire to use the incinerator, and whether they have given any guarantee of a reasonable return to the Municipality on their investment. The Commissioner has very wisely said in his Report.

"The question of importance is whether the Hindu Community generally would be willing to utilise such a modern crematorium, and on that point the Corporation itself is probably the best judge."

This shows the sense of defence on the part of Mr. Clayton for the Hindu Community and I, therefore, feel that this meeting ought to relieve Mr. Clayton of any criticism in this connection as he has passed on the responsibility for the decision to the Corporation.

Many among the orthodox Hindus honestly and firmly believe that this is a sacrilege on their religious tenets, and there is a deep feeling amongst the Hindus in Bombay that this should not be allowed. I have placed before these gentlemen the fact that the incinerator, if and when established, will only be a permissive method of disposal of the dead and would not be compulsory on the community as a whole. Their contention, however, is that this method of disposal of the dead is "ultra vires" according to the Hindu shastras; its has proved to be a failure in Calcutta and is doomed to fail here.

THIN END OF A WEDGE.

However, I have a very serious objection to the starting of this incinerator. If I did not honestly feel that the Hindu community was being exposed to a grave danger, I would not have consented to take part in this meeting. I am now addressing the Hindu Corporators, who voted for this incinerator in the belief that they were doing the right thing. I ask those friends whether they have ensured that this optional incinerator which they propose to start now is not the thin end of the wedge which even though being started for the use of the upper classes may later on be used by the Corporation and the other communities in getting rid of what is called the nuisance part of the Hindu Burning Ground at present on the Queen's Road?

I believe that the only method which will work in cosmopolitan Bombay is the method of live and let live. I venture most humbly to warn the non-Hindu Corporators not to expose the Hindu community to the slightest risk nor to trample upon the feelings of the large bulk of the Hindus of Bombay. The correct method is to extend the grounds attached to the Hindu burning ground at Queen's Road, and to see that the Committee of the Hindu burning ground adopt up-to-date conveniences and staff for the prompt disposal of the dead in a manner in keeping with the religious views and customs of the Hindus. (Applause).

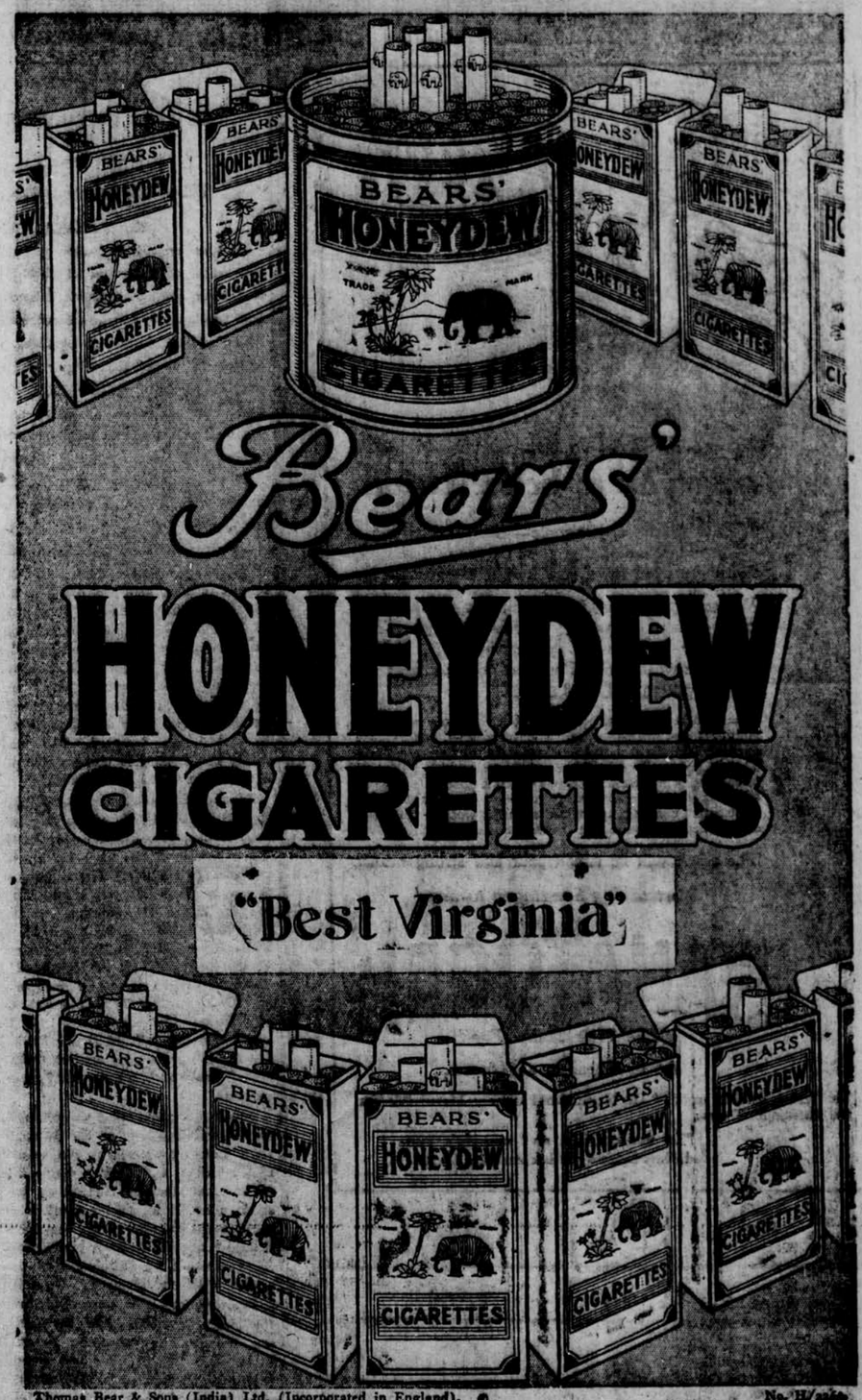
RESOLUTIONS.

The meeting, then adopted the following resolutions:—

(1) That this public meeting of the Hindu citizens of Bombay strongly protest against the resolution for crematorium passed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on May 17, 1928 for the Hindu community without its demand and consent, violating its customs and injuring its religious susceptibilities.

(2) That this meeting resolves that the crematorium is not desirable for the Hindu community either from the religious, economic or legal point of view. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay has, so far, respected the religious susceptibilities of every community and therefore the Hindu community once again requests that in view of the apprehensions and alarm caused in the community, the Corporation will rescind its resolution.

(3) That this meeting requests every member of the Corporation to respect the feelings of the Hindu community and get the resolution for crematorium rescinded.



FEE FOR THE SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

WILL THE CORPORATION APPROVE ?

While the payment of fees to the members of the Municipal Standing Committee has been done away with by the Legislative Council recently it will be interesting to know that the Law, Procedure, and Elections Committee of the Municipal Corporation have submitted the following recommendations regarding the question of paying fees to the members of the Schools Committee:—

That a fee of Rs. 10 be paid to a member of a Special Committee, appointed under Section 38-A of the Municipal Act for each meeting of the said Committee at which a quorum is present and business is transacted, provided that he attends the meeting from the beginning to the end thereof. Provided further that no more than one fee shall be paid to a member for his attendance in a week in respect of the same Committee.

That the aggregate amount of fees payable to a member in respect of attendance at meetings of Special Committees held during any month shall not exceed Rs. 50, provided that no more than two fees shall be paid to a fember for his attendance at the meetings of a Special Committee in a month and that no member shall be paid for his attendance at meetings of more than three such Special Committees.

That a fee of Rs. 15 per meeting be paid to a member of the Schools Committee for attendance at the Committee's meetings as in the case of the Standing Committee with the same safeguards as are provided for in Section 50 of the Municipal Act.

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This is where the new idea of a Beauty Sleep begins, and you can make to-night's a real beauty sleep in the simplest possible manner. Just get from any chemist some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. Then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, and leave the fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful.

Even one night will show you a wonderful result. It is simply amazing how this natural way transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get some Mercolized Wax and follow the instructions on the jar.

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Business Bombay

PROSPECTS OF SUGAR PRICES

PRE WAR LEVEL EXPECTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

SOURABAYA, July 26.

In a weak market already groaning under the weight of the world's higher production and lower quotations reported by New York and London the news, received here on the 14th Instant, of the sale by Cuba to U. K. of 300,000 tons of Raw Sugar at 11/9d. per cwt. or F 13.90 per 100 kgs. of U. K. created unimaginable confusion and a nervousness which would be difficult for Java to shake off for a very long time to come. Prices here naturally began to slide down. Panic ensued. In their anxiety to check the naturally falling prices the V. J. P., the Custodians of the Business Intelligence of the Java Manufacturers, refused bids by buyers of F. 13.50 per 100 kgs. for about 16,000 tons of Superiors. This was on the 16th; but on the 17th., only a day later presumably realising the impossibility of the task, they invited buyers to repeat their bids who, however, could not make up their minds to come forward except one British Indian party and that for only 1,000 tons which was accepted. The consequent result in the market was greater panic and a confusion worst confounded.

At the time of the sale of the Cuban Raw Sugar to U. K. above referred to the price of Superior Head Sugar in this market was about F 13.65 per 100 kgs or 11/4d. per cwt. (First Cost) The difference in the prices of Java Superiors and Java Muscovados is, on the average, estamated at F. 1.25 per 100 kgs. or 1/0 3/4d. per cwt. The first cost of Java Muscovados was, thus F. 12.40 per 100 kgs. or 10/3 1/4d. Adding to this the approximate cif charges of F2.50 per 100 kgs or 2/1 1/2d. per cwt. the price of Java Muscovadoes cif U. K. would come up toF. 14.90 per 100 kgs. or 12/4 3/4d. per cwt. as against Cuba Browns actually sold at 13.90 per 100 kgs. or 11/9d. per cwt.

This figure shows that while the V. J. P., the Guardian Angels of the Java Producers were labouring under the delusion of higher prices, Cuba, by a single fine stroke of business strategy cleared off its surplus stock, released a large capital to fight the next campaign and closed the doors of the United Kingdom to their rivals thus wreaking vengeance for Dutch confident aloofness inspite of their famous Committee's repeated requests and organised propaganda for less production. And there is no reason to suppose that Cuba Producers sustained any loss in their last campaign: if they got a low price in the last transaction they had sold their sugars at fairly good prices in the earlier stages of the season.

Let Cuba alone. What will be the fate of Java Browns is the question. To hope that U. K. Refineries would still require Browns from Java in any appreciable quantity would be hoping against hope. They have already purchased about 90 per cent of their requirements and the balance can be safely predicted to be supplied by the Dominions because they have enough to fill up the gap and because they are better situated to do so in view of the British Parliament having lately accorded them a preferential treatment in the shape of a duty of 2/1d. per cwt. on Browns imported to other countries other than the British Dominions. No wonder if the business politicians of Holland cry out in despair "Roll up the map of U. K. We shall not want it for many months."

This year not only U. K. will not be a buyer, but Japan also, the next big buyer of this commodity, appears to show no sign of buying activities and for obvious reasons: in the past Japan bought Browns from Java and sold the same converted into refined sugar to China; but the drowsy opium-eater of the past has become the live politician of the present and has declared a whole-sale boycott of Japanese goods including sugar. There is thus very little chance for Javea Browns Sugar to find its way to Japan.

It is true that the V. J. P. have succeeded in selling about 423,000 tons of Browns so far, but 439,107 tons of Brown Sugar still remain unsold besides, the production, this year, of the unassociated Mills, is estimated at 250,000 tons including about 80,000 tons Browns. It is not definitely known what portion of these 80,000 tons have already been sold, but if the sale progress of the unassociated Mills is supposed to go parallel with that of the V. J. P. a quantity of Browns something like 40,000 tons will be fould to remain still unsold. Thus Java will have to reckon with a little over 479,000 tons of Brown Sugar.

For various reasons already stated there is no likelihood for Java Browns to find an easy market and this will naturally affect the price of Superiors here and elsewhere. Imagine a mass of 4,790,000 bags remaining unsold locking up a capital of more than F50,000,0000! But Java Manufacturers hope that God will help them and Beet will get no rain. We have to wait and see what future has in store for Java Sugar market. But it would not be surprising if the Calcutta market sells sugar at pre-war prices inspite of the present duty.

NINTH OLYMPIAD ENDS

PRINES DISTYIBUTED

NEXT OLYMPIAD TO BE HELD AT LOS ANGELES

LONDON, August 13.

The ninth Olympiad came to a close after the Queen had distributed the first prizes to each winning country. The Prince Consort handed over the second prizes and Count Baillet[illegible]atour the third. The latter then delivered an epilogue closing the games and invited the youth of every nation to assemble for the next Olympiad at Los Angeles four years hence. The final anthem was sung and amid the fanfare of trumpets and salvoes from artillery the Olympic flay was finally hauled down and handed over the burgomaster of Amsterdam Saues for keeping until 1923. The games were carried out with the minimum of regrettable incidents and in very friendly spirit.—Reuter.

LATE M. STEPHEN RADITCH

200, 000 MOURNERS ATTEND FUNERAL

LONDON, August 13.

Belgrade.—Over 200,000 people gathered at Zawreb on the occasion of the uneral of M. Stephen Raditch which lasted from ten in the morning when the body was removed from the political headquarters of the Peasants' Party till 515 in the afternoon when the crowd quietly left the cemetery. There were a number of peasant delegations attired in national costumes bearing flags. Every lamp post was draped in crepe. Elaborate police precautions had been taken, and there were no incidents. Among the numerous wreaths were one of silver laurels inscribed with gold from King Alexander and another made of thorns and tied with the Croatian national colours to which was affixed the bullet which had killed M. Raditch.—Reuter.

(M. Stiphen Raditch was the leader of the Peasants' Party in Yugoslavia who was killed in a recent firing).

M. MELAS RELEASED

LONDON, August 13.

Athens.—M. Melas has been released and has arrived at Jannina. Military authorities are endeavouring to capture the Bandits who have fled to the mountains with ransom.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

U. P. VOTES FOR VALLABHBHAI

BENARES, August 13.

The United Provinces Congress Committee has recommended Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel for the Presidency of the next Congress.—A. P.

SKILL OF CAPT PREVENTS HEAVY LOSS

LONDON, August 13.

The skill of "Otranto's" captain H. G. Staunton undoubtedly prevented a heavy loss of life as result of the collision with the "Kitano Maru" on 11th instant. Two vessels were approaching stem to stem, and Capt. Staunton swung the "Otranto" round and, so received a glancing blow after which the ships struck a second time, but less violently on the broadside. Passengers were dininw when the terrific impact hurled the glass and China over the tables. There was no panic.—Reuters' Special.

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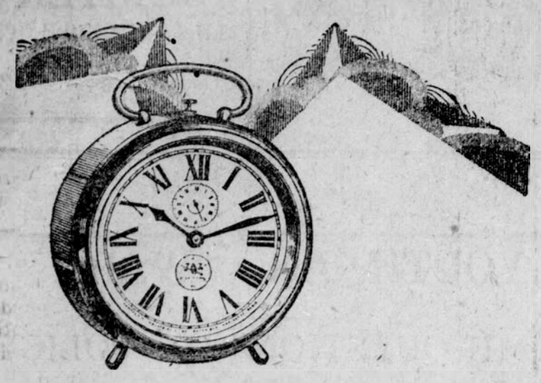

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SECRETS OF CRIME INDEX

POLICE METHODS THAT GIVE CROOKS THE CREEPS

"The Crime Index—a system by which persons habitually engaged in crime may be identified by their methods, peculiarities, etc.—continues to be of great value in detective work and is growing in importance. Interchange with the Colonies and foreign police forces of information as to criminals continues to increase."

Behind this bald statement made by the Commissioner of Police, Sir William Horwood in his latest annual report on the work of the police force lies the story of a branch of activity at Scotland Yard of which the public hears little or nothing.

Yet the Crime Index represents one of the most elaborate and scientific additions to the art of crime detection of recent years. It has become even more important in some respects than the Finger Print Department.

SPECIALISTS IN CRIME.

A Criminal may be clever enough to leave no finger-prints, behind him which will aid the police, but he invariably performs his work in some distinctive way. That is where the crime Index always scores.

Just as the police have an expert knowledge of the haunts of known criminals, and can generally place their hands on them, so also do they possess an expert knowledge of the methods of these men. All this information has been carefully tabulated at Scotland Yard and is available to every part of the country.

It is an extraordinary fact that lawbreakers nearly always specialise in one particular class of offence. The smart picpocket never smashes jewellers' shop windows! the window smasher never encroaches on the preserves of the cat-burglar; and the cat-burglar never goes in for bludgeoning people in the street. Each man sticks to his own side of the "profession."

And it is also extraordinary that no two pickpockets work on exactly the same lines; nor do two window-smashers, or two cat-burglars, or two street hold-up merchants.

That is exactly where the Crime Index plays its enormous part.

Every morning at Scotland Yard there are scores of reports to be dealt with by this department from all parts of the country writes a crie.

One case which I heard of recently will serve as an admirable illustration of the methods pursued investigator.

A cat-burglar had been busy at a country house. He had climbed a drain-pipe to a verandah, and had there pasted a piece of sticky fly-paper on the window so that it would not fall when broken, and had then proceeded to smash the glass so that he could undo the window-latch.

Once inside the bedroom the burglar had ignored a rope of pearls, worth many hundreds of pounds, and had confined himself to gold rings and other trinkets.

These were the salient features on which the officers of the Crime Index department set to work.

The cat-burglar catalogue showed that most of these gentry did not use fly-paper for the purpose of forcing an entry into the bedroom, so they could be ruled out.

Further search revealed that only a few cat-burglars were at that time specialising in country houses. That narrowed the field considerably, until the gentleman who had no use for pearls "in case they were sham" was finally weeded out.

Sham pearls were known to be his blind spot. It was the vital clue which the Crime Index revealed concerning the perpetrator of the burglary.

A VALUABLE AID.

Thus, with the aid of the Index, the investigators were faced, not with the problem of rounding up dozens of cat-burglars but of tracing one only.

Of course, things are not always so simple. The outstanding features of a case may tally approximately with the work of half-a-dozen criminals in such a way as to make it difficult to state that it was the work of any one man.

In such circumstances, the police investigate all that is known of that half-dozen. Their records may show that at least two of the men have been earning an honest living, and keeping out of mischief for a considerable time. These men are ruled out for the time being.

Another may be in prison, so he is out of the question. The fourth and fifth may be found in their regular haunts. Thus, by the process of elimination, the possible culprit is picked out.

The Index is useless in the case of first offenders, but if their offences have an outstanding feature at all, their names are added to the record for reference in the future. Little assistance, too, can be given in murder cases as a rule, because murder is not a crime in which there are specialists.

At the same time, the Index can be helpful if murder is committed in a certain set of circumstances.

If the police had known earlier that Frederick Guy Browne and William Kennedy were expert garage breakers and motor-car thieves, it is almost certain that they would have been suspected of the murder of Police-constable Gutteridge long before they were.

The thoroughness with which the work of the Crime Index is carried out is illustrated by the fact that there are nearly twenty questions to be answered concerning every case.

These include everything from "the class of person or property attacked" to the "trade mark" or peculiarities noticed at the scene of the crime.

The police frequently are able to trace a man's record after they have arrested him by means of the Crime Index. For instance, the accused may have specialised in the gentle art of "telling the tale" to clergymen, who are erroneously regarded as easy game.

FATEFUL RECORDS.

The probability is that the man has only two or three stories of trouble and strife in his re pertoire for extracting money from the unwary, and the Crime Index has records of them all. In this way frauds ranging over half England have been traced before to-day.

Sir William Horwood in his annual report referred to the interchange of information between Scotland Yard and the police abroad. This side of the activities of the Crime Index department is developing every day, and the high-powered wireless set at headquarters is in constant use.

Thus it is that international crooks have their records filed in all the capitals of the world along with the minor brethren. When a New York specialist gets busy in London, cracking a safe for instance, the police can be pretty certain of the identity of their man, even if they have difficulty in effecting his arrest.

MINING LICENSES FOR MANGANESE AND CHROME

ABOLITION OF PROFIT-SHARING SCHEME BY MYSORE GOVERNMENT

(From a Correspondent).

The agitation which was being vigorously carried on by the mining interests in Mysore against the scheme of profit-sharing by Government has happily come to an end, the Government having at last determined to do justice to the manganese and chrome industries which suffered in no inconsiderable measure from the said scheme. A Mysore Government Order dated 30th June 1928 notified the abodition of the scheme of profit-sharing by Government on all licenses for manganess and chrome and sanctioned the levy of a uniform rate of royalty on the former mineral.

The history of the scheme is easily summarised. Government issued a G. O. on the 26th. of February 1924, passing orders regarding the grant of prospecting licenses for chrome subject, among other conditions, to the payment by the licenses, of a share of the net profits (25 per cent) derived from the business. Then, the Government passed orders on the 4th. of October 1924 regarding the grant of prospecting licenses in respect of manganese subject, among other conditions, to the payment by the licenses of one-fourth of the net profits derived in the business. Due to keen competition from other provinces within India as well as foreign countries which produce these minerals, these two industries in Mysore found themselves quite unable to pay a fourth of their profits to the Government and addressed the Director of Industries on the handicaps under which the industry was labouring, requesting him to recommend to the State Government the abolition of this iniquitous impost. Then correspondence ensued between Government and the Director of Geology who furnished the former with information regarding the revenue realised by way of royalty, as well as a share of net profits in respect of chrome and manganese, and recommending for reasons quite obvious, that (1) the profit-sharing scheme be abandoned, (2) a uniform rate of royalty at Re. 0/10/0 per ton be levied in respect of all manganese as against the then prevailing rate of Rs. 0/12/0 per ton on high grade ore and Rs. 0/6/0 on low grade ore the rate of royalty on chrome ore being, however, continued as then existing and (3) the revised arrangements be sanctioned for a period of two years from 1st April 1928.

The recent order notifying abolition of the scheme runs thus: From the report of the Director, Government consider that the scheme of profit-sharing which has now been in force for some time has not fulfilled anticipations. The working of the scheme has been attended with practical difficulties and in view of the speculative nature of mining, it has been urged that the claim to a share of profits in addition to a tonnage royalty is not reasonable. The Board of Industries and Commerce has expressed the opinion that the payment to Government should take the form of only royalty the rates of which are determined with reference to the circumstances of each case. Government agree with the Director that the scheme be abolished in respect of both manganese and chrome. Regarding royalty, the Director states that the present rate on chrome, namely Rs. 1/8 per ton is suitable, and needs no change. In regard to manganese, there are at present two rates based on the grades of ore the first Rs. 1/4/0 per ton on ore with a manganese content of over 40 per cent and the second Re. 0/6/0 per ton on ore of lower content. The application of these rates involves analysis and entails delay. Government consider that under existing conditions, the continuance of differential rates is not necessary, and that it would be well to have a uniform rate on all manganese ore irrespective of grade. The digerent rates of royalty fixed on the grade of ore will accordingly be abolished and a flat rate of Re. 0/10/0 per ton on all grades of manganese ore uniformly levied. The arrangements herein sanctioned will be in force for a period of two years from 1st April 1928. The revised rate of royalty in respect of manganese will apply to prospecting licenses granted or renewed from 1st April 1928.

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A NEWSPAPER NAPOLEON

THE RIDDLE OF WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

APOSTLE OF THE "STUNT"

It is doubtful whether Mr. Arnold Bennett in even his most luxuriously upholstered visions of wealth and Grand Babylonia ever dreamt of so astounding a "card as William Randolph Hearst, America's multi-millionaire, newspaper magnate, collector of art treasures, and politician. For William Randolph Hearst, his biographer, Mr. John K. Winkler, tells us in "Hearst: An American Phenomenon" (Simon and Schuster, New York, 4 dols.): "....controls thirty-nine newspapers and magazines in this country (American) and abroad, half-a-dozen international news, feature, and motion-picture services, and exerts an influence upon national and international movements, social, political, economic, that is almost immeasurable."

CONTRADICTIONS OF CHARACTER.

But Hearst is much more than merely a modern Croesus: he is a riddle, a composite picture of worldliness and other-worldliness, of almost absurd and unbelievable contradictions of character. He is, we are told,

a man of orderly disorder. He transacts most of his business by telephone and telegraph. He maintains no personal letter-file. His office is anywhere and everywhere he happens to be. He scribbles upon the backs of envelopes, scraps of paper. He is an extremely indolent correspondent. ..... Often he ignores important appointments and spends hours at an art or book sale.

Mr. Winkler tells us that "his habits of life are exceedingly irregular. He seldom retires before two or three in the morning, and seldom rises before ten or eleven. His cellars are stocked with the finest vintages, but he never touches alcohol..... Even beer goes to his head, and cigarettes once a joyful indulgence, affect his stomach." He has a strong dislike of having his shoes blacked and "would wear them until they were quite grey, though otherwise very painstakingly dressed." He is "a keen student of the Bible," and "his letters to his younger sons are often prefaced by texts from the Old or New Testament," yet he "subscribes to no formal religious creed. He believes though in a living force. He lives in, of, and for to-day and the immediate to-morrow."

SON OF A RICH MAN.

This apostle of the "Stunt" in journalism, whose creed has been described in the words of "Mr. Dooley" as that of "conforting the afflicted and afflicting the comfortable," has probably lost more millions than any other man in modern times. He began life wisely, in 1863, by being born the son of a San Francisco multi-millionaire. At twenty-three, after a wild university career that would have done credit to any Regency "Buck", he entered journalism by insisting, to everyone's amazement, that his father should allow him to take control of the San Francisco 'Examiner,' a paper that "was easily the worst daily in San Francisco.....a journalistic joke, with very little paid circulation and advertising." But within two years young Hearst had "converted the 'Examiner" into the greatest feature newspaper in the West—and within five or six years the paper had become by far the greatest money-maker on the Coast". Hearst had an extraordinary 'flair' for discovering talent, and among his discoveries was Ambrose Bierce, who has been described as the American Maupassant. But besides this he had the real journalist's gift for unearthing 'copy.' He was not afraid even in those far-off days, when a famous hotel over 200 miles away took fire, to charter a special train, fill it with reporters and artists (for Press photography was unknown then), and rush it to the scene of the disaster, thus securing his first big "scoop". But he (or his subordinates) made one big mistake in those early 'Frisco days—a mistake which, had it not occurred, might have robbed England of one of the greatest literary figures of our times. They turned away from their door a young, impecunious Englishman, in want of ready money, whose bulky envelope of stories they handed back to him unopened. He was Rudyard Kipling, and the envelop contained 'Plain Tales from the Hills'!

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

There is something of the predestination of a pattern about Hearst's career. As a young man of thirty, looking at a map of the United States with his friend George Pancoast, he drew a series of rings with his pencil round the principal cities of the country, remarking "George some day, a paper here and here and here." A couple of years later he asked his mother for an advance on his inheritance, obtained dol. 7,500,000, and purchased the crumbling, tottering New York "Morning Journal". Thus was launched against Joseph Pulitzer, that other great journalistic genius and the proprietor of the New York "World", "the most costly and spectacular conflict between newspaper in the history of American journalism." But "before he could turn the corner with the New York "Journal" he was to lose practically every penny of the dol. 7,500,000 advanced by his mother over the bitter protests of her most trusted business advisers."

Hearst's career had by now—the nineties—become something of a national spectacle. He gathered round him such men as Edgar Saltus, Richard Harding, Davis, Stephen Crane, and Mark Twain, stealing brains from his rivals wherever he could find them. He waged war not only on Pulitzer but on the great combines, the germ of political ambition began to sprout in the back of his brain. He agitated for strong action against Spain in Cuba, and the result was the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. To one of his unwilling correspondents in Havana he is reported (though he has privately denied this) to have wired before hostilities began: "Please remain. You furnish the pictures and I'll furnish the war."

Chartering a British steamer, he proceeded to Cuba, and, single-handed, brandishing a revolver, captured twenty-six Spanish sailors who were retreating across the main,and. The result of the war and the "Journal's" agitation was that Cuba was free.

IN THE POLITICAL ARENA.

With the dawn of the twentieth century Hearst, with his papers "here and here and here", entered the political arena with an earnestness that was, if anything, more grim. He was, however, to suffer many set-backs. His papers were boycotted and he himself was burned in effigy from the lamp-posts because of his attacks on President McKinley, which, his enemies declared, had been responsible for McKinley's assassination. He thought the would like to go into office, "any office, almost, to see if I coudn't do the things I wanted to see done." He conceived a gigantic, stupendous idea for the formation of a new political party—a Hearst party.

.....not one to be backed by his papers, but his very own party. The officers to be his employees; the workers to be in his pay: the committees to be of his selection, and his word to decide policies and platforms. He would treat with other parties, for he wanted their votes, but he would not be bossed by their bosses. He would be his own boss.

He succeeded in being elected to Congress, but failed not only in his ambition to become elected President but in his efforts to be chosen as Governor of New York. The New York campaign, in which he was defeated by Charles Evans Hughes, alone cost him, we are told, over £50,000.

ANTI-BRITISH FEELING.

The outbreak of the World War saw Hearst's finances in a tangled condition: "most of his properties were yielding handsome profits, but Hoarst's personal expenditures were so enormous that money was flowing out faster than it was coming in." His fulminations against American intervention in the War brought him into such disfavour in England, we are told, that the British Government refused his International News Service the use of the cables or the mails. In retaliation, says his biographer, Hearst "printed a series of bitter 'exposes' of British censorship and its effect upon the commerce of neutrals. He encouraged leaders of revolutionary movements in Ireland and other parts of the British Empire." As soon, however, as America entered the War he veered round surprisingly and decorated the front pages of his newspapers with red, white, and blue streamers. He had realized the truth of his own dictum that "the important thing for a newspaper to do in making circulation is to get excited when the public is excited."

To-day one of Hearst's old foes in the Democrat Party—a Roman Catholic who began life as a newsboy—stands nominated for the Presidency. He is "Al" Smith, now Governor of New York, who, in 1919, taking his courage in his hands challenged Hearst to a public debate in the Carnegie Hall, New York. "Al's" only stipulation was that Hearst "might ask him any questions concerning his private or public life if the same privilege was accorded the Governor in respect to Hearst." Before a packed and thrilled audience he denounced Hearst as "a pestilence that walks in the dark" and an "enemy of the people". But Hearst was not there to hear. Next morning "Al" Smith got up to find himself famous, the darling of the anti-Hearst Press.

"THE UNCROWNED KING."

That Hearst is one of the great men of the modern world no one is likely to deny. "Why, then," asks Mr. Winkler, "is he not the uncrowned King of America, a truly great leader? Because the average American citizen distrusts his motives. The average citizen is willing to be amused or entertained by him but has no confidence in Hearst's intellectual sincerity. That is why he is one of the most melancholy figures of our time."

But this, one fancies, is only one side of the picture. What the other side is like remains—with William Randolph Hearst—a mystery.

MENDING RUGS IN PARLIAMENT

WOMAN WITH A DUSTER

Just forty-four years ago I started mending the rugs and carpets in the Houses of Parliament, and I have been at the task ever since. It keeps me busy every day of the week, for there is always a hole appearing here, or an edge fraying there.

I doubt whether anybody knows exactly how many rugs there are, but I know there must be nearly a thousand, not counting the corridor carpeting, of which there are miles.

Most of the damage I have to make good nowadays is due to "fair wear and tear," of which visitors to the House are responsible for a good deal. If the only traffic my rugs had were that caused by the members my work wouldn't be nearly so hard.

So far as I can remember the greatest number of visitors came while the Labour Government was in office. We had simply thousands of them every day. At present we are getting more young ladies than ever before, and I am wondering whether it is anything to do with this flapper vote business. Members will have to get on the right side of my sex in future, you know.

However, I don't mind lady visitors, for they have thought for the carpets, and don't walk on them with muddy boots. Nor do they throw down cigarette ends.

The men members still do this, and until a few years ago it was very much worse. I had to mend so many holes caused through cigarette and cigar burns that I got angry, and soon afterwards special boxes were fitted for the ends to be thrown into.

MRS. GLADSTONE KNEW "ANNIE."

I have known and spoken to nearly every member of Parliament during my period "in office," and they all call me Annie. Says Mrs. Annie Thornton in "P. Weekly" Even Mr. Gladstone, who was Prime Minister when I started, used to call me that. I found him a very nice gentleman, and a few days after he first spoke to me Mrs. Gladstone happened to catch me at my work.

"Why," she said, "are you Annie? My husband was talking to me about you the other day, and saying how hard you must work. Don't you find all the stooping and kneeling very tiring?"

I admitted that I did, but reminded her that it was my job, and I'd got to do it. That pleased her very much.

"It would be a happier world if everyone looked at life in the same way," she said.

I have never been into the Chamber while the House was sitting, and consequently I have never heard a speech. That must be something of a record.

The most exciting event I can remember was the famous bomb outrage of 1885—only two or three years after I started my work.

Some gentlemen who wanted to reform the world started by putting a few infernal machines just inside the entrance to the Chamber.

However they were smuggled in I don't know, but it was managed, and they went off, blowing pieces of the seats all over the place. A small piece of the leather upholstery was torn away from the seat occupied by Mr. Gladstone. Of course, some of the carpeting was torn, and I had to get busy with my repair outfit.

As I mentioned just now, all the members call me Annie, and their usual greeting, when they see me, is: "There you are, then, Annie. Still busy!"

There was one member who was always very kind to me, and had a few words to say whenever he came to the House from his chambers near by. He was the only one who did not call me "Annie," and his name for me was "Mother." It was Mr. Labouchere, or "Labby" as he was invariably called.

In addition to looking after the rugs and carpets of Parliament, I am responsible for those in the official residences, such as 10, Downing Street, and so on. I also have to be ready for any extra special work that comes my way. One of the biggest of these extra tasks—and one I thoroughly enjoyed doing—was helping to prepare St. James's Chapel for the marriage of our present King and Queen.

THE PRINCE AS ONLOOKER.

Talking of Royalty, I remember how one day I was mending a hole in one of the corridor carpets when I suddenly realised that someone down the corridor was making frantic signs to me. I looked up, bewildered, then turned round—and lo and behold, there was the Prince of Wales watching me at my work.

I didn't know whether to jump up and curtsey, or what to do, but the Prince just nodded and smiled, and then walked away.

My proudest experience, I think, occurred some years ago, when Lady Astor was returned for Parliament. When she entered the House I was the first woman she spoke to. I had just straightened my back from my work when she came up to me, smiling all over her face.

"Well," she cried, "you see they can't do without us can they?"

"They most certainly can't!" I answered.

And now, after all my years in Parliament, I have to retire, under doctor's orders. I haven't felt really well for a long time, and at last I have to give it up.

I don't a pension, but they tell me I shall get a bonus of one week's wages for each year of my service.

PARSHWANATH HILL DISPUTE.

APPEAL DECIDED IN FAVOUR OF SWETAMBER JAINS.

With reference to the Appeal made by the Swetamber Jains in the High Court of Patna, the judgment was delivered on the 8th instant and the order of the Appeal Court has been communicated by a telegraphic message from the Patna Agent of Seth Anandji Kalyanji as under:—

Permanent Injunction granted by the Lower Court against the Swetamber Jains on the following points has been dissolved by the Appeal Court:—

1. The Swetambers are restrained from building houses on th ePArshwnath Hill for residential pprposes or purposes other than for worship. 2. From Stationing sentries and other men on the top of the said Hill day and night. 3. From erecting any gets or other structure on the Pilgrims' route so as to obstruct or prevent Digambari Pilgrims, their Pujaris and guards and other members of the Digambari sect from free access to the said Hill. 4 The Sewtambers do remove from the Ton of Padmaparabhu Abhinandan Nath and Dharm Nath, the New Charanas placed by them therein and do put in those three Tonks as well as in the Tonks of Shri Savidhi Nath and Shri Chandra Prabhu Took prints as had originally been there. 5. The Swetambers do demolish any structure already erected or in course of erection on the Hill since 1919 and remove the buiding materials and obstruction from the Pilgrims' Road.

PERMANENT INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

Permanent Injunction granted by the Lower Court against the Swetamber Jains on all the five heads has been dissolved by the High Court. The Lower Court's order that the Swetambers should pay the Digambers the cost of the suit, ha been reversed by the High Court and it has been ordered that the Digambers should pay to the Swetambers two thirds of the costs incurred by them in the Lower as well as In the Appellate Court. The decree of the Lower Court in other respects has been confirmed. It will be seen from above that in all material points the Appeal has been decided in favour of the Swetamber Jains.

YOUTH AND WAR.

SOME QUESTIONS ON POLICY.

J. A. Spender writes in "Daily News."

Certain letters from young men on the subject of "Youth and War" in recent numbers of the "Nation" have set me thinking about past times. The writers of these letters seem to have forgotten that any of us who are over 60 years of age were ever young. They paint a picture of the "pre-war generation" in which a multitude of innocent young men appeared as being driven by a group of wicked old men into a war in which they (the old men) knew that they would not have to risk their own lives.

The slaughter of youth in that war was indeed a tragedy which, I hope, will never be forgotten; but this picture is not at all as I remember it. A great many of the supposed "old men" were in those years still quite young, and most of the young men who are supposed to have been their victims were at least of the age of discretion, the age at which they were capable of forming their own opinions about public affairs and expressing them through the ballot-box and in other ways

They did express them quite forcibly, and a large number of them were constantly complaining, not that their elders were leading them on the way to destruction, but that these elders showed far too little spirit in maintaining the interests of the country against foreigners. There was certainly no division between old and young on the main subjects of policy, or, if there was, it was the pacifists who were generally the seniors.

MILITARY TRAINING.

Again, though I am all for enlisting the young men in a crusade for peace, I am pulled up rather sharply when I find one of them saying that—

Military training in its modern form is a prostitution of youth's natural love of comradeship, honour and adventure to the purposes of international financial, armament and similar interests which profit from the misery and massacre of war.

For it seems to me that unless the motives and causes of war are better understood than they seem to be by the author of this sentence, the uprising of youth against war will not carry us far.

I only wish he were right, for if there were nothing more behind militarism and military service than "the purposes" of munition-makers and international financiers, the task of the peace-maker would be quite simple. They are not popular people, and it would be easy to lay hands on them. But unfortunately there is no better reason for believing that we should get rid of war by exterminating war-profiteers than for suppposing that we should get rid of death by abolishing undertakers.

A SUGGESTION.

I suggest to the young men that they should drop these generalisations and apply themselves seriously to the causes of war. And nothing, it seems to me, could help them bettter in this than to study carefully the events which led up to the great war. They are convinced that the "old men" blundered, whether from malice or ignorance. Very well, let them start from this and show us where the old men went astray, and how they themselves would have behaved, if they had been governing the country.

Suppose, in fact, one of our young men in charge of British policy in the first 14 years of the present century. What would he have been done, when the Germans began to build a big fleet and, in spite of all warnings and efforts for a mutual cessation of building, persisted to a point, which evidently threatened this country, if she remained isolated and without friends in either of the European Alliances?

Would he have said that militarism was such an evil thing that he would take no part in a naval competition and seek no friends to support him in case he was attacked either by a superior enemy or by a combination which he was unable to resist? Would he have risked the British Empire or the starvation of the British people on such a policy? And what would not the old men but the other young men of the time have said to him, if he had done so.

Would he, when war had broken out in Europe, have declined the appeal of the Belgian people to him to fulfil his pledged word to defend them against unprovoked attack?

Would he have remained a passive spectator while Germany crushed France, made herself master of Europe, with possession of the Channel ports, and (probably) added the fleets of the conquered nations to her own fleet?

Is he quite sure that if he had pursued this policy the young men of the present day would thanks him? Suppose that in this year of grace they had had to choose between going to war and submitting to such terms as a victorious German Empire would in all rpobability have tecempted to impose on the British Empire.

THE REAL PPROBLEM.

I am not suggesting that all these questions admit of only one answer or that the answers given to them were on all occasions the right and wise answers. But I do suggest that, unless the young men of the present time realise that these were the questions which presented themselves to the previous generation, and that they had to be answered in one way or another they will not begin to understand what is the real problem which confronts the new generation when it seeks to avoid war.

For this problem, as I see it, is first of all to prevent the world from slipping back into the condition in which war seemed to be (and was at some critical moments) the only way of maintaining rights and righting wrongs—real or supposed. If we get again to that position, all our maxims and moralisings will be forgotten at some moment of exasperation, and the young will be as ardent as the old for the fighting policy.

It is the young who to-day are the backbone of the Fascist militarism of Italy, and the young men of the Balkans who are always at the flash point.

But this means the substitution of something that we can regard as law for the appeal to force, through the League of Nations, the multilateral pact, the Hague Court, and other contributory factors. This is a long business requiring great patience and careful study in detail of all the problems which may threaten the future peace.

As a part of this effort, disarmament is highly important, but to denounce all forms of military service as the "prostitution of youth" is not sensible. What we are aiming at in the long run is a state of law between nations which will be analogous to the state of law between individuals which requires that there shall be a force in reserve to restrain those who take the law into their own hands.

In any state of the world that we can foresee, a sufficient force for this purpose will remain a necessity. Disarmament in the meantime must be a collective process, and the cause of peace would not be furthered if all the young men in the peaceable states declined military service and all the young men in the warlike state continued to flock to the standards.

I am afraid this view of the matter will seem rather less exciting than that which appeals to some of the "Nation's" correspondents but there is no short cut to peace for young or old.

Gentleman (who has been given very underdone steak): "I said 'Well done,' waiter!"

Waiter: "Oh, thank you, sir. It's not many people who give us praise."

Mistress: "And have you any references?"

Applicant: "No, ma'am—I tore them up!"

Mistress (in surprise): "Tore them up! How foolish!"

Applicant: "You wouldn't think so, ma'am, if you saw them."

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